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1 JANUARY 1918
1 TO 2

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BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Dec. 27th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
" " to Continent..	9,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8
Demand Bills	4.75 25
Silver Commercial Bars	86½

New York, Dec. 28th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
" " to Continent	9,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	86½

New York. Dec 29th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
Futures at New York Mar.	29.89 + 5
" " May	29 64 + 7
" " July	29.29 Unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New York	31.35 + 20
" at New Orleans	30.13 + 13
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	29.02 + 15
" " May	28.71 + 14

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Dec. 28th.

Bar Silver Spot	43 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small off rings Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 3/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 1/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 7/8
" " " 6 "	4 7/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/8
Consols 2½%	54½
Rupee Paper 3½%	48½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	63½
Government Securities 3%	54½
Ex. on London at Paris Francs	27.26

London, Dec 29th

Bar Silver Spot	43 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April, 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 1/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 7/8
" " " 6	4 7/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/8

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 28th

3½% 1925—1928	£85
4½% 1925—1945	£99½
5% New	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London Dec 28th.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Nov.-Dec. Value	600
Toria Rapeseed Nov.-Dec. Value	695

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Nov.-Dec. Value	600
Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Value	595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal..	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Nominal	17/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec.	20

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan. Buyers	2/9½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.-Mar Paid very steady	2/6½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Dec. 31.

Yesterday (Sunday) the market was steadier and there was a fair enquiry by Japanese houses, with the result that the quotation this morning for Good Broach April was Rs. 562. The Banks and most of the offices are closed to-day for the New Year holidays, but the cotton market at Colaba was opened and a moderate business was done. The undertone of the market is good, and though we may see fluctuations we look for higher prices later on.

The market will be closed to-morrow for New Year's Day.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April	568
Bengal F G ..	January	455
Bengal Fine ..	"	486
Akola	"	483
Khandeish	"	565
Muthia	"	542
Nagpur	"	615
Wardha	"	620
American	"	1482

*RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 29th December:—

Cotton	5,614 bales.
Wheat	8,234 cwts.
Linseed	3,081 "
Rape, Ral & Mustardseed, etc.	33
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	1,390 "
Rice	19,692 "
Myrabol'am	Nil
Cottonseed	185 "
Kowrseed	Nil
Gram	1,188 "
Jowar	1,515 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	679 "

* These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION,

Bombay, Dec. 31st.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	558-0-0
Total up-to-date	24,92,761-12

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Cure guaranteed by Serum-injections even in advanced or Third Stage when Drugs or Chemicals fail to cure Tuberculosis or Phthisis.
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SILVER MARKETS.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their circular dated London, Nov. 15th, write:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows a reduction of £461,190, as compared with last week's return.

The Transvaal gold output for October, 1917, amounted to £3,191,279, as compared with £3,365,612 in October, 1916, and £3,135,807 in September, 1917.

The following figures of gold and silver coin and bullion imported into India on private account are of interest:—

Year.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.
1893-94	3,14,65,300	15,27,87,264
1894-95	1,75,62,800	7,80,27,273
1895-96	5,02,92,692	9,32,97,162
1896-97	4,49,[illegible],790	8,58,41,738
1897-98	7,28,18,221	13,19,550,644
1898-99	8,84,00,542	9,04,39,025
1899-1900	11,44,78,674	9,51,06,458
1900-01	11,87,13,827	4,59,22,253
1901-02	8,29,76,205	11,35,07,591
1902-03	13, 14,66,553	12,10,90,721
1903-04	20,13,11,752	11,61,20,869
1904-05	21,81,19,745	11,21,55,553
1905-06	14,74,29,715	6,17,83,175
1906-07	18,47,07,817	8,73,02,041
1907-08	20,73,46,032	12,08,58,260
1908-09	8,40,42,295	[illegible],22,76,236
1909-10	25,01,75,218	[illegible],85,517
1910-11	27,89,25,134	11,[illegible],45,711
1911-12	41,49,36,057	11,92,84,876
1912-13	41,29,07,855	9,90,72,187
1913-14	28,22,64,078	8,39,40,378
1914-15	10,70,35,506	11,06,68,261
1915-16	5,24,41,821	6,61,10,252
1916-17	12,59,44,494	1,55,95,527

SILVER.

The market has settled down into a lifeless condition. The quotation remained at 43⅞d. until the 13th instant, when it fell to 43 5/8d. A further 1/8d. was shed to-day.

The Shanghai exchange has been dull with little disposition to change, though a slight recovery has been recorded.

The Indian Currency Returns given below record a contraction of the note circulation for the first time since April 30th last. During this period the total issue has risen nearly 40 per cent., namely, from 8,272 to 11,415 lakhs, and the gold holding from 1,656 to 2,431 lakhs.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation:—11,286, October 22; 11,477, October 31; 11,415, November 7.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion:—2,913, October 22; 2,946, October 31; 2,836, November 7.

Gold coin and bullion in India:—2,031, October 22; 2,190, October 31; 2,236, November 7.

Gold out of India:—193, October 22; 193, October 31; 193, November 7.

The stock in Bombay on November 12th consisted of 3,700 bars, the same as held on the 6th instant.

No fresh news is to hand with regard to the stock in Shanghai. Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std.:—

November 9—43 3/4d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 10—43 3/4d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 12—43 3/4d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 13—43 5/8d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 14—43 5/8d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 15—43 1/2d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average—43.666.

Bank Rate—5 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std.—77/9

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1/4d. below that fixed a week ago.

BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The net profit of the Bank of India Limited, for the year ended 31st December 1917, including the sum of Rs. 26,639-7-10 brought forward, amounts to Rs 7,48,378-9-6.

An ad-interim dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum was paid for the half year ended 30th June 1917, which absorbed Rs. 2,00,000. The directors now propose:—

To pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1917, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, on the paid up Capital of 50 lakhs, free from income tax, which will amount to Rs. 2,00,000.

To pay a bonus of Re. 1 per share, equal to 2 per cent. per annum, also free from income tax, which will amount to Rs. 1,00,000.

To place to Reserve Fund Rs. 2,00,000 increasing that Fund to 12 lakhs and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 35,878-9-6 after paying a bonus of one month's salary to the staff of the Bank.

The Working Capital of the Bank is now over 5½ crores; the deposits having increased by over 126 lakhs during the past twelve months.

The audited Balance Sheet, which will be published shortly, will disclose, as usual, a very strong financial position, the cash in hand and with Bankers amounting to 115 lakhs, whilst the Bank's Investments in Government and other Securities amount to 37 lakhs.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,

Bombay, 30th Dec. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.899 Inches
Temperature of Air	72.2 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	61 1 "
Dew Point	50 5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.650 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	80.2 "
Minimum do.	64.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,NW,NNW,NNE.
Movement of Wind do do	171 Miles

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 31st December, 1917, was 30.161 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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Please mention this paper when writing to us

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 30.

Disturbance in north caused light local snowfall along western Himalayas is disappearing. Storm in the Bay either dissipating at sea or moving north-westwards has given very little rain.

Forecast:—Further snowfall in Kashmir and some rain on north Madras and Orissa coasts.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake of some semerity at its origin near the antipodes, was recorded at Simla this morning at four hours forty-two minutes.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.
Mon.	Dec. 31	am 7 15	25 10	31	m 1 41	21 2
	Jan	9 2a	27 4	Jan.	1 50a	16 6
Tues.	1	m 1 33	28 6	1	m 7 51	18 7
		1 37a	25 9		7 12a	17 7
Wed.	2	m 1 57	27 11	2	m 8 29	18 9
		2 8a	25 3		7 44a	18 5
Thur.	3	m 2 22	27 3	3	m 8 52	18 11
		2 44a	24 9		8 18a	19 4
Fri.	4	m 2 49	26 8	4	m 9 20	19 3
		3 30a	24 4		8 56a	20 2
Sat.	5	m 3 20	26 1	5	m 10 18	19 3
		4 28a	25 0		9 46a	21 1
Sun.	6	m 4 1	25 6	6	m 11 20	19 0
		5 42a	24 0		11 11a	22 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

		Sunrise.	Sunset.
Dec.	31 (Monday)	7h. 10m.	6h. 7m.
Jan.	1 (Tuesday)	7h 12m	6h 12m.
"	2 (Wednesday)	7h 12m	6h. 13m.
"	3 (Thursday)	7h 13m	6h. 13m.
"	4 (Friday)	7h. 13m	6h. 14m.
"	5 (Saturday)	7h. 13m	6h. 15m.
"	6 (Sunday)	7h 14m	6h. 15m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	Jan. 1918.	5	5	19.6 p.m.
New Moon	"	13	4	5.8 a m
First Quarter	"	19	8	7.8 p m
Full Moon	"	27	8	44.2 a m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 31st December 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the south-west Punjab. Day temperature is in defect in the north and the south-west Punjab; night temperature is also below normal in the south-west Punjab but still in slight excess in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in Sind but damper in west Rajputana. Temperature continues in defect in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawad and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Temperature continues in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri. Temperature is in defect at Bombay and Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—No rainfall has been reported to-day. Conditions have become nearly settled. Temperatude is in defect to the west of a line joining Surat and Rawalpindi. Weather appears to be becoming unsettled in the Persian area.

Dry weather is likely generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8, a. m. on MONDAY the 31st of December 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (28th Dec.)	68.0	55.8	63	0.04	2.41	+0.82
Jask	70.3	52.9	58	..	2.37	+0.82
Do. (28th Dec.)	79.6	64.3	58	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th Dec.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	62.7	38.7	54	..	0	−0.95
Rawalpindi	53.5	40.6	86	..	0.02	−0.21
Lahore	67.3	40.3	94	..	4.21	+3.01
Hissar	72.0	39.4	90	..	0.06	−0.40
Ambala	72.1	45.3	82	..	0.18	..
Delhi	71.6	50.1	66	..	0.89	−0.65
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	77.4	48.4	76	..	0.19	−0.39
Mainpuri	79.2	46.1	78	..	0.06	−0.34
Jhansi	80.1	48.8	71	..	0.04	−0.57
Cawnpore	76.0	49.5	84	..	0	−0.38
Allahabad	76.8	47.7	83	..	0.40	−0.13
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	66.9	36.8	56	..	0.39	−0.19
Karachi	71.1	51.9	38	..	0.02	−0.17
Ajmer	70.0	47.0	68	..	0	−0.18
Jaipore	74.5	48.2	57	..	0	−0.44
Kotah	77.6	50.0	61	..	0	−0.37
Mount Abu	60.2	47.8	41	..	0	−0.31
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	68.0	40.3	67	..	0	−0.38
Dwarka	71.5	55.1	68	..	0	−0.15
Veraval	79.1	53.3	41	..	0	−0.06
Rajkot	73.8	39.9	48	..	0	−0.40
Bhavnagar Para	80.2	51.4	79	..	0	−0.28
Surat	84.5	54.5	64	..	0	−0.29
Ahmedabad	81.0	51.7	47	..	0	−0.17
Deesa	78.8	4[illegible].8	41	..	0	−0.19
Neemuch	76.3	45.7	52	..	0	−0.18
Indore	80.0	47.1	64	..	0	−0.33
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	75.3	42.5	72	..	0	−0.55
Saugor	77.4	54.6	41	..	0.96	+0.22
Hoshangabad	79.5	54.0	54	..	0	−0.93
Khandwa	83.5	50.9	64	..	0	−0.94
Akola	85.4	47.7	58	..	0	−0.70
Amraoti	81.6	52.3	30	..	0	−1.14
Nagpur	80.1	52.9	46	..	0	−1.08
Chanda	81.5	46.0	70	..	0	−1.24
Raipur	79.0	51.1	65	..	0	−1.05
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.2	62.7	74	..	0	−0.08
Ratnagiri	90.7	65.1	32	..	0	−0.45
Marmugao	81.0	66.7	70	..	0.98	+0.43
Karwar	86.5	61.8	90	..	5.95	+4.81
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	82.3	48.3	53	..	1.16	−0.75
Ahmednagar	79.9	51.8	50	..	1.49	+0.77
Poona	81.8	48.9	63	..	1.14	+0.19
Sholapur	83.8	54.1	41	..	3.65	+2.64
Bijapur	81.8	49.4	43	..	0.51	−0.81
Belgaum	80.9	52.5	40	..	1.07	−0.12
Aurangabad	81.2	52.4	48	..	4.61	+2.81
Nizamabad (Indur)	82.7	49.7	61	..	0.38	−0.40
Hyderabad	80.1	55.1	59	..	0	−0.73
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Bangalore	85.0	66.1	62	..	1.49	+0.44
Calicut	84.8	67.8	85	..	2.39	−0.88
Cochin	89.7	71.0	76	..	7.22	+1.37
Colombo	..	..	..	..	13.84	−5.94
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.3	68.0	88	..	11.29	+5.
Bellary	85.8	54.6	50	..	2.14	+0.21
Cuddapah	88.1	62.8	67	..	4.11	−0.06
Madras	84.5	68.0	81	..	12.09	−6.19
Bangalore	84.4	58.4	49	..	1.59	−1.93
Coimbatore	88.8	57.2	54	..	6.45	+2.73
Trichinopoly	90.5	66.0	73	..	5.67	−1.19
Negapatam	82.3	68.8	84	..	33.69	+7.31

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3. Bear's Fat ...... Ans. 4 per chhatak.
4. Apricot Jam ...... Ans. 12 per lb.
5. Gulkand Banafsa ...... Re. 1 per lb.
6. Wax (Bees) ...... Re. 1-8 per lb.
7. Zira ...... Re 1-8 per lb.
8. Rasaunt ...... Ans. 14 a tin.
9. Dhup prepared ...... Re. 1-2 a seer.
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1. NEW LENSES fitted to your Spectacles or Eyeglasses FREE OF CHARGE every eighteen months (or whenever any alteration in your vision necessitates a change of lenses) FOR THE REST OF YOUR LIFE.
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3. FREE ADJUSTMENT OF FRAMES at any time.
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Eastern...

DENTAL NOTICE
OTHER ORGANS AFFECTED
Decaying and distorted teeth favour the retention of food debris, in which THE MOST MALIGNANT MICRO-ORGANISMS DEVELOP, and, cause slow bacterial poisoning, infecting the system generally.
Irritation produced by diseased teeth and gums is frequently the origin of many nerve disturbances, affections of the eyes and ears, headache, neuralgia, especially in the face. Some forms of insanity have also been traced to conditions associated with diseased teeth and unhealthy gums.
THEREFORE
KEEP YOUR TEETH IN ORDER.
CONSULT
DR. CARR, D.D.S.,
DENTAL OFFICE
107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Oppt. Clock Tower, over French Bank.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

New Year Day: Public holiday.
New Year's Day Parade and distribution of decorations by His Excellency the Viceroy to officers and men of His Majesty's Forces.
Bombay Races: Fourth Extra Meeting: First Race starts at 2-20 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 2.

His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India leave Victoria Terminus, 10-30 a.m

THURSDAY, Jan. 3.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting 2 p.m. (B. T.).

MONDAY, Jan. 7.

Exemption Tribunal, Town Hall.

THURSDAY, Jan. 10.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.
Mails for E. A. E Force Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Fillis Circus at Royal Opera House, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.
Miss Tarabai's Circus. 9-30 p.m,
Palace of Varites: X'mas Pantomime Aladdin 6-30 and 10 p.m., Gaiety Theatre.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema:, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
West End Cinema: Charni Road: 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45 8-30 and 10-0.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M.
Panjab Mail	16 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 45	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 53

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time from Colaba.—

BOMBAY	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Cathiawar 3rd Class Express	7 40	21 12

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

SETHNA.—At his residence Chundanwadi, opposite Wadia's Fire Temple, yesterday, Sorabjee Eduljee Sethna, the only son of Eduljee Cawasjee Pallanjee Sethna, and son-in-law of Khan Bahadur Rustomjee Bomansha Vakil. Deeply regretted. His funeral service will begin this morning at 7-30 (Bombay Time).

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Regiment, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 2-15 p.m. to-day.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Mr. N. M. Joshi will deliver a public lecture in Marathi on "Tour in Mesopotamia," at 9 a.m. (S. T.), to-day, in Dorabji's Chawl, Tardeo.

CASH CHEMISTS.

Cash Chemists, the branch of Messrs. M. T. Madon & Co's Corner Shop near Crawford Market, has been opened for the public since the 17th December, 1917. The opening of the shop came as a surprise, and good custom rushed in without any delay. Things have been excellently arranged, while the display and the novel methods of advertisement arrest attention. Cash Chemists are selling everything at Market Rates. Their goods are good and cheap. While every attention is being given to customers.

OPIUM SMUGGLER'S TRICK.

DRUG CONCEALED IN GOAT'S STOMACH.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Sub-Inspector Kekobad Naoroji of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police charged Maulabux Khudabux and Nurbux Nabibux with importing nine lbs. and nineteen tolas of opium without a permit. It was alleged that the accused brought the opium from Ratlam from where they travelled to Bombay by the Northern Express. On their arrival in Bombay they were found to have very cleverly concealed the opium inside a dead goat. It appeared that they had cut open the stomach of the goat and after removing the intestines put the opium inside and sewed up the skin. The first accused was convicted and sentenced to three [illegible] rigorous imprisonment. The second [illegible] charged for want of evidence. [illegible] the same Magistrate, Sub-Inspector [illegible] Naoroji charged Mahomed Ali Ibra[illegible] Mahomed Mehtabkhan with [illegible] en lbs. of opium without a [illegible] gda into Bombay. The ac[illegible] ed and fined Rs. 250 each.

[illegible]ECTION.

[illegible] nd that the Bom[illegible] s held to cele[illegible] Saturday last [illegible] der the presi[illegible] not held [illegible] Rule League

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

4TH EXTRA MEETING.

(To be run to-day.)

HANDICAPS.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Tagamor 9-7, Roi d'Ecosse 9-3, Primrose Morn 9-0, Tootsie 8-12, Bandit 8-6, Black Walnut 7-6, Foolish Fancy 7-4, Binfield Grove 6-0, Dollet 6-0.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Black Walnut 9-12, Foolish Fancy 9-12, Anthracite 9-7, Miss Rollestone 9-6, Bunty 8-12, All Silk 8-11, Braga II, 8-7, Vanity Box 8-5, Premiere 8-4, Dolphinton 8-3, Bedspread 8-0, Dress 7-13, Tollendal 7-12, Black Kite 7-12, Lady Muriel 7-9, Dorian 7-9, Royal Band 7-5, Cheriton 7-4, Gladiator 7-4, Comical Corner 6-12.

THE DERBY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Somali 9-7, Dunskey 9-5, Athlete 9-2, Rueful 8-8, Hunyadi 8-6, Saunterer 8-4, Kit Grey Leg 7-13, Aquatint 7-12, R. G. 7-5, Second Venture 7-5.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Sparrow Hawk 9-10, Dhaman 9-8, Kayid 9-6, Collingwood 9-6, White Silk 9-4, Gold Fish II 9-2, Beyrut 8-12, Money Gold 8-7, Nizam-ul-Mulk 8-7, Mooltan 8-0, Ajax 7-10, Zuheir 7-9, Gazal 7-7, Tawdry 7-4, Black Hussar 7-3, Excelsior 7-2, Ajmer 7-2, Royal Court 6-12, Longboat 6-9, Kaiumers 6-4, Salim 6-0.

THE LEWES PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Somali 9-12, Billy Bawn 9-12, Haven of Rest 9-11, Dunskey 9-9, Bellicose 9-5, Dollet 9-5, Memento 9-4, Servian 9-1, Rueful 8-12, Dyna 8-12, Hoppner 8-10, Andoversford 8-10, Mousme 8-8, Motor Wrap 8-7, Madrina 8-5, Lady James 8-4, Enchantment 8-3, Birthday Clothes 8-3, Rochambole 8-2, Partial Eclipse 8-1, Taxi Girl 7-12, Lupinus 7-11, Wise Thrush 7-8, Decorum 7-6, Arras 7-3, Pink Flannel 7-3, Discarded 7-2, Rosemary 6-8, Sugar Cane 6-7.

Forfeits for the above races due, if not struck out by 12 noon to-day.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that the Entries for the Bombay, 5th Extra Meeting 1918, close at 12 noon to-day, Monday, 31st December, 1917.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(*First race starts at 2-20 p.m.*)

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight.)

Tagamor 9-7, Roi d'Ecosse 9 3, Primrose Morn 9-0, Tootsie 8-12, Bandit 8-6, Black Walnut 7-6, Foolish Fancy 7-4, Dollet 6-0.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Miss Rollestone 9-6, Bunty 8-12, All Silk 8-11, Dolphinton 8-3, Dress 7-13, Tollendal 7-12, Black Kite 7-12, Lady Muriel 7-9, Dorian 7-9, Royal Band 7-5, Gladiator 7-4, Comical Corner 6-12.

THE DERBY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Dunskey 9-5, Athlete 9-2, Hunyadi 8-6, Saunterer 8-4, Kit Grey Leg 7-13, R. G. 7-5, Second Venture 7-5.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Sparrow Hawk 9-10, Dhaman 9-8, Kayid 9-6 Beyrut 8-12, Money Gold 8-7, Gazal 7-7, Tawdry 7-4, Ajmer 7-2, Royal Court 6-12.

THE LEWES PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Haven of Rest 9-11, Dunskey 9-9, Memento 9-4, Hoppner 8-10, Andoversford 8-10, Mousme 8-8, Motor Wrap 8-7, Madrina 8-5, Lady James 8-4, Birthday Clothes 8-3, Rochambole 8-2, Partial Eclipse 8-1, Wise Thrush 7-8, Pink Flannel 7-3, Discarded 7-2.

THE NOVICE PLATE DIVISION I.—Distance 5 furlongs on round course.

Amity 8-7, Amusement 7-5, Last Day 8-3, Grey Gobbin 8-11, Samson 6-8, Dictate 7-5, White Hussar 8-10, All Smoke 8 3, Conscription 8-11, Nadir Shah 7-9, Hadoor 8-11, Cock Crow 7-5, Joker 8-7, Irish Wit 7-5 and Confidence 8-11.

THE NOVICE PLATE, DIVISION II.—Distance 5 furlongs on round course.

Red Mark 8-7, Final Shot 6-4, Avenge 8-3, National 6 4, Arab Chief 8-3, Argus 7-5, Marconigram 8-11, Axis 8-7, Diamond King 8-7, Istamboul 7-5, Salvador 8-7, Regin 7-5, Shanavaz 8 3, Gold Chain 8-7, Priceless 7-5 and Mespot 8-11.

THE NOVICE PLATE, DIVISION III.—Distance 5 furlongs on round course.

White Knight 7-5, All There 7-5, Agility 7-5, Aetir 7-9, Kapurthala 8-7, Kafoor 7-5, Early Bird 8-7, Excellent 7-5, Rubdan 7-5, Sufwat 8-11, Rockfeller 7-5, Abdul Razak 8-3 Retreat 8-3, Dowlat 8-7, Ayr Laddie 6-8 and Half Time 6-4.

5TH EXTRA MEETING.

Entries closed at 12 noon on Saturday, 5th January, 1918.

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr M Goculdass' ch e g Primrose Morn, aged.
Mr. M Goculdass' b e h Sunfire, 6 yrs.
Mr M Goculdass' g e h Tagamor, 4 yrs.
Mr J L Ainsworth's ch e m Vanity Box, aged.
Mr J Merven's b e g Dersingham, aged.
Messrs J K Skelton and W P Pechey's br e g Llaugeinor, aged.
Mr K Shinde's bl e h Black Walnut, aged.
Mr R R S's br e h Bandit, 6 yrs.
Mr Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone, aged.
H. H Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e m Dress, 5 yrs.
Major Sir G Beaumont's b e h Dorian, 6 years
Aga Coochick Shah's b e m Matchless, aged.
Messrs Heath and R D Sethna's br e g Brendan, 5 years.
Mr J Stewart's b e g Anthracite, 5 years.
Messrs J Stewart and Guthrie's ch e h Roi d'Ecosse, 5 yrs.
Mr Sorabjee Rustomjee's bl e h Triple Alliance, aged.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e h Spenser, aged.
Mr Pitt's ch e m Haven of Rest, 5 yrs.

THE MANCHESTER PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr M Goculdass' ch e g Double Chin, aged.
Mr A Hope's b e g Kim III, 6 yrs.
Mr R R S's b e g Cyanite, 5 yrs.
H H Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e m Manjilla, aged.
H H Maharaja of Gwalior's b e h Philanthropist, aged.
Major Sir G Beaumont's b e h Dorian, 6 yrs.
Captain Sirdar M N Sitole's br e h Comical Corner, 5 yrs.
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's ch e h All Silk, 4 yrs.
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's ch e g Wavelets Dupe, aged.
The above race is declared void.

THE CARLISLE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs A Nanjee and Begmahomed's b e g Airman, aged.
Mr M Goculdass' b e g Decorum, 5 yrs.
Mr A Hope's b e g Hunyadi, 5 yrs.
Mr J Merven and Captain P Bouvet's b e m Mousme, 4 yrs.
Mr. Downe's ch e g Athlete, aged.
Mr A Nanjee's ch e m Dyna, 4 yrs.
Mr P A Stewart's b e g Santa Claus, aged.
Mr R R S's b e h Dunskey, 5 yrs.
Lt-Col Cairnes and Capt Sanford's b e m Kit Grey Leg, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Partial Eclipse, aged.
Mr T Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II, aged.
Mr Frank's br e g Rueful, 4 yrs.
Mr T Gordhandass' b e m Madrina, aged.
E L F de Soysa's bl e m Memento, 5 years.
Mr S A Wahed's b e g Saunterer, aged.
Mr Sorabjee Rustomjee's br e m Rochambole, 4 yrs.
Rochambole, 4 yrs.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Somali, 5 yrs.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b cb h Indian Apple, 5 yrs.
Mr Pitt's ch e m Haven of Rest, 5 yrs.

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Mr A Nanjee's ch e m Dyna, 4 yrs.
Mr M Goculdass' br e m Fine Trout, 4 yrs.
Mr R Macalister's b e m Pink Flannel, 4 yrs.
Mr J Murphy's b e g Dollet, 6 yrs.
Mr J Merven and Capt P Bouvet's ch e g Fari Lad, 4 yrs.
Mr Downes' br e h Billy Bawn, 6 yrs.
Mr R R S's b e h Dunskey, 5 yrs.
Mr R R S's ch e m Przemysl, 4 yrs.
Mr Kelso's b e h Wise Thrush, 5 yrs.
Capt Sirdar M N Sitole's ch e g Arras, 4 yrs.
Major Sir G Beaumont's e b g Hoppner, aged.
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's br e g Andoversford, 6 yrs.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Birthday Clothes, 6 yrs.
Miss H F Petit's b e m Taxi Girl, 6 yrs.
Messrs J K Irani and George's b e g Lupinus, 4 yrs.
Mr Downe's b e g Duet, 4 yrs.
Mr. Heath's ch e m Lady James, aged.
Mr. Frank's br e m Bellicose, 4 years.
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's b e m Enchantment, 4 years.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's br e m Rochambole, 4 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Motor Wrap, 5 years.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious, aged.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Cauldron, 5 years

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Royals, 14-0.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Valijee Moosajee's b a h Gazal, 14-0.
Mr. Hammond's ch a h Durban, 13-3
Messrs. Mubarak and A K Essa's g a h Dartmoor, 13-3½.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Baloz, 13-3¾.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Tammooz, 13-3½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Longboat, 14-0.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Angler, 13-3½.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's b a h Good Luck, 13-3.
Mr. Downes' b a h Bluey Lee, 13-3½.
Messrs. Heath and Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment, 14-0.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and A. A. Begmahomed's b a h Red Cross, 13-3½.
Mr. S. A. Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Legislator, 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Fury, 13-1½.
Mr. Erach Jeejeebhoy's bl a h Young Majub, 14-0.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's ch a h Defender, 13-3½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 14-0.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 14-0.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Justice, 13-2½.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Najdi, 13-3½.
Messrs. Kassim Hussein and A. A. Hoosein's b a h The Ally, 13-3½.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Hurchan, 14-0.

THE MUSCAT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. A M Shafi's b a h Nadir Shah 3 years.
Mr. Lafta bin Sultan's g a h Grey Gobbin, aged.
Mr. Hoosain Kadum's g a h Dowlat, 4 years.
Mr. Hoosain Kadum's g a h Joker, 4 years.
Mr. Hoosain Kadum's ch a h Quick March 4 years.
Mr. A S Oomer's g a h Gulistan 13-3, 3 years.
Mr. A S Oomer's ch a h Samson, 2 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Argus, 13-2 3 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Agility 13-2½ 3 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Asir, 3 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Conscription 6 years.
Mr. Downes' b a h Regin, 13-2½ 3 years
Captain R C H Padfield's bl a h Black Beauty 14-0, 3 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Amity, 13-3 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Marauder 13-2½, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Axis, 13-2½ 6 years.
Mr. Hassoon Moosa's g a h Excellent 13-2½ 3 years.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's ch a h Gold Chain, 4 years.
Messrs. George and Abdoola Mana's g a h White Hussar, 5 years.
Mr. Haji Ali Khaderi's ch a h Hadoor aged.
Mr. Haji Ali Khaderi's b a h Kamil 14-0, 3 years.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's b a h Mespot 6 years.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's b a h Ayr Laddie, 2 years.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's b a h Confidence aged.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's b a h Irish Wit 13-3, 3 years.
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's ch a h Priceless 13-3½ 3 years.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazees' b a h Information 13-2½ 6 years.
Mr. J Stewart's g a h Marconigram aged.
Mr. Bennett's g a h Final Shot 13-2½ 2 years.
Mr. Bennett's b a h All There 13-3½ 3 years.
Messrs. Dara Cowasji and Ahmed Amood's b a h Rockfellor, 13-2½, 3 years.
Mr. [illegible] b a h Ankerdine 13-1, aged.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Steward 14-0, 3 years
Mr. Hasan Zuheir's g a h Guiding Star 4 years
Messrs. A R Dakeel and S. A. Aziz's g a h Early Bird, 14-0, 6 years.
Messrs. M T and M Shaffi's b a h Sufwat 6 years.
Mr. Fahad Abdoola's g a h Hamayoon 4 years.
Mr. Hasan Zuheir's b a h Beadmaker, 13-2 6 years.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's g a h Mumbra, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's g a h Rubdan 13-3¾ 3 years.
Mr. Hasan Kadum's g a h Abdul Razak 13-2½.
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's g a h Kaffoor 13-1, 3 years.
Mr. Sulleman Ameri's g a h Kapurthala, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's g a h Istamboul 13-3, 3 years.
Messrs. A K Eshoo and Esmail's bl a h Mesopotamia, 13-1¼, 3 years.
Mr. Rueben Solomon's b a h Dictate 13-3½ 3 years.
Mr. Rueben Solomon's ch a h Half Time, 13-2½ 2 years.
Mr. Rueben Solomon's ch a h Eminent 13-2, 2 years.
Mr. P Guidera's g a h National 13-3, 2 years.
Mr. Dudley's ch a h Cock Crow, 14-0, 3 years.
Mr. Shalal bin Hatab's b ba h Armourer 13-3 4 years.
Mr. Minar's b a h Avenge, 13-2½ 4 years.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h Steamer 13-3½ 3
Messrs. Yusuff Sheriff's g a h Salvador 13-2¾ aged.
Mr. Hachim Sultan's g a h All Smoke, 13-3½ 4 years.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's g a h Shanavaz 13-3 4 years.
Mr. Esmail's b a h Khalifa, 13-1½ 3 years.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's g a h Arab Chief 14-0 4 years.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's g a h Mudkoor aged.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's g a h Jadir, 14-0, 3 years.
Mr. S A Aziz's b a h New Era 13-3½ aged.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Bowery, 13-2½ 3 years.

DHUNJISHAW DEC 31

A meeting of the leading Jains and non-Jains to express sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Sheth Navalchand Hirachand was held in the Hall of the Tardeo Boarding on the 28th instant Sheth Gurumukhrav Sukhanand, presiding when a resolution of condolence was passed and about Rs. 1,000 collected for the proposed memorial to the deceased.

Lieutenant H. J. Griffiths, South Wales Borderers reported wounded in casualty list No. 569, Indian Expeditionary Forces

TO-DAY'S RACES.

A FORECAST.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

There are three divisions of the Novice Plate for newly landed Arabs. We would advise our readers to be very careful with these races, as it is dangerous to back newly landed Arabs, though they may be reported to have gone good gallops.

For the Lingfield Plate we like Lady Muriel who has again been fortunate in getting a favourable weight. Dress or Dorian sure for place, Bunty place.

Saunterer is reported to be a good thing for the Derby Plate, Hunyadi second, Dunskey third.

Ajmer is sure to win the Marine Line Plate, Tawdry second Money Gold third. Gazal, if in condition, may upset

For the New Year Plate, Foolish Fancy first, Bandit second. Dollet third.

For the Lewes Plate we hear that nothing will beat Hoppner who has now picked his old form. Lady James is a sure place, Birthday Clothes third. Rochambole is a good fluke.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A J Alexander, Wellingtons.
Capt B S Atkinson, South Staffords.
Capt M Barber, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut G H Boyd, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut W R Bragg, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut H R H Bullman, West Kents.
Capt G T R Colvill, Cavalry Special Reserve.
Capt A Cowe, Medicals.
Second-Lieut W C Davies, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut G A Eardley, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut T F Gibson, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut F L Gill, York and Lancasters.
Lieut H G S Hallam, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut C E Henningsen, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut B B Hewat, Field Artillery.
Capt G A G Hewitt, York and Lancasters.
Capt E P Jackson, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut J Lethem, Field Artillery.
Lieut L Maclellan, Highland Light Infantry.
Capt B S Mann, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut L Melhuish, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A F Melton, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut J W P Muddock, Yeomanry.
Capt G R Newvitt, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut C G Notton, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut C T Price, Highland Light Infantry.
Major N B Robertson, Field Artillery.
Capt O S Roper, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A W Shann, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut G A Sillars, Highland Light Infantry.
Capt A Y G Thomson, Camerons.
Lieut-Colonel F J Trump, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut J E M C P A Waterton, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut J W Whitehead, Field Artillery.
Major W R Whitson, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut R H Wilks, North Staffords.
Capt J Wilson, Camerons.
Lieut S S Worth, Inniskillings.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J W Berryman, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut S H P Boughey, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut J L Brewitt, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut G A Cartwright, Wellingtons.
Lieut H W Cronin, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut V Greaves, Wellingtons.
Capt C F Hobday, Essex.
Lieut G H Tolson, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt J K Anderson, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut R N M Bailey, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut E M Saunders, Essex.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H A Aldridge, Tank Corps.
Capt W Anderson, Highland Light Infantry.
Capt W C Barham, Londons.
Second-Lieut R D Beesley, South Lancashires.
Capt H B Bennett, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut R R Birrell, Lancasters.
Lieut D Black, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut J R Bower, Wellingtons.
Lieut E M Boxall, West Yorkshires.
Lieut-Colonel Hon R Brand, Rifle Brigade.
Capt A F Brown, South Staffords.
Capt H O Brown, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Capt C P Bulley, Hampshires.
Capt N R Campbell, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut P Cartwright, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Rev C M Chavasse, Chaplain.
Lieut L Clarke, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut F Cocker, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut H Coles, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut G W Curry, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R Davies, Tank Corps.
Lieut E L H Dunkerton, York and Lancasters.
Lieut A E Earle, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut E A Eason, Yeomanry.
Capt J Ellse, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut N Elwin, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut R P Fenn, Hampshires.
Lieut H L Field, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Capt G M Fletcher, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut A J Forbes, Yeomanry.
Lieut G B Foster, West Yorkshires.
Capt H R Fox, Yeomanry.
Lieut E L M Francis, Worcesters.
Lieut D Gardiner, Londons.
Second-Lieut G Gibbs, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut J Gilchrist, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut T W Giles, East Yorkshires.
Capt F A Gillies, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Girvan, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut R N Goodeve, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt T Gran, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W Guy, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A H Halliday, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut R Hargreaves-Mawdsley, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G Harman, Northumberlands.
Lieut E W Harris, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut H Hartley, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut W H Head, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G Hennings, Engineers.
Capt J Henry, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T F Hepple, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut T Hick, West Yorkshires.
Lieut A T H[illegible]n, West Yorkshires.
Lieut H L Holland, Service Corps.
Capt E J H Holley, Yeomanry.
Capt T J Howell, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut G W V Hughes, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Rev M F Hutchcroft, Chaplain.
Lieut L Imroth, Hampshires.
Capt B S Ison, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A S Jack, Wellingtons.
Capt C H Joyce, Lincolns.
Capt C B R King, Machine Gun Corps.
Major W R O Kynaston, Yeomanry.
Lieut N T Lawton, Wellingtons.
Lieut A E Leeson, West Yorkshires.
Lieut C O L Leighe Clare, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut G Liddle, Wellingtons.
Capt W F Luckman, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut A G Lucas, Field Artillery.
Lieut W McArthur, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A P McClare, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut F McCunn, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut T McIntyre, Field Artillery.
Lieut R S Mackinder, Horse Artillery.
Major F R McMahon, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H Metcalfe, Wellingtons.
Capt J F Moir, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut J W H B Morgan, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H N Morton, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut E Mowbray, Monmouths.
Lieut D E Neale, Yeomanry.
Capt D R Nelson, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut H W Newman, Londons.
Second-Lieut R E Newton, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J E P Nicholson, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut G W E Ogden, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A Olerenshaw, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A V Page, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut H W S Palmer, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut J W Pugh, West Yorkshires.
Lieut L G E Raven, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J S Reid, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A E Renwick, Tank Corps.
Lieut G F Robertshaw, Wellingtons.
Capt W Robertson, Medicals.
Lieut H F Rust, Londons.
Capt C L Sagar-Musgrave, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut W Saunders, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut T C Sharples, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut C H Shaw, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut D N Shaw, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut F E S Sheald, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut F J Steeton, Berkshires.
Lieut [illegible], North Staffords.
Capt A Somervell, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut A V Spafford, Wellingtons.
Capt G P Speirs, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut J Spottiswoode, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W Stokes, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut B Stott, Wellingtons.
Capt R N Stuart, Scottish Rifles.
Capt F A Sykes, Wellingtons.
Lieut G Thompson, York and Lancasters.
Capt W Thompson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C E Townend, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Capt C Walker, York and Lancasters.
Capt L P Walsh, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut R A Waters, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Brigadier-General J T Wigan.
Second-Lieut C H Wilkinson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W R Williams, Yeomanry.
Lieut C H Wilson, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut P A Wortley, York and Lancs.
Rev A B Wright, Chaplain.
Capt H Yeatman, South Staffords.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut H Ashton, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut W Barber, York and Lancs.
Capt S R E Snow, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut H G Withers, Yeomanry.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut K H Ashcroft, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut W Bailey, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut A W M Budgett, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut F G Eckley, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut J E Fisher, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J G Glendinning, Monmouths.
Lieut F G Harness, Engineers.
Lieut C G Harrison, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut A H C Hoyles, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A L Imrie, Field Artillery.
Capt J E Johnston, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut H M Locke, Liverpools.
Lieut J G Lomax, Field Artillery.
Capt H G E Luchford, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J Melville, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut D Miller, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J T Orrell, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G G W Petersen, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S G Spero, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E Stainton, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut K St C H Toovey, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J P Wetenhall, Tank Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Capt H A Denison, Rifle Corps.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The following casualties are announced:

KILLED.

Second-Lieut G W Addington, Durhams.
Second-Lieut W R H Bennie, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut M Cameron, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut G A Clayphan, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E F De [illegible]aye, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut R C Denman, Grenadiers.
Capt A G Douglas, Londons.
Second-Lieut H H Hall, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J G Hannah, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W S Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W S James, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut B E Kelly, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut W Laird, Coldstreams.
Capt R P Loyd, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut W F Macdonald, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C Martin, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut C R Mayne, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Capt G H T Paton, Grenadiers.
Capt C B Percival, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut S H Pearson, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut J S Quarmby, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut J S Scrivener, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E J Stewart, Machinegun Corps.
Capt W N Stone, Royal Fusiliers.
Major B L Strauss, East Kents.
Second-Lieut O C Thomas, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut T H B Webb, Welsh Guards.
Second-Lieut H A Wheat, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut G H Whyte, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W A Wilkinson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C F Yellen, Royal Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut C H Broadhurst, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut L F Clark, East Kents.
Capt H Hanson, Wellingtons.
Capt G B Loyd, Kings Royal Rifles.
Lieut H R Mais, Engineers.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut G S Carter, East Surreys.
Lieut C C Horsley, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut H H Japrett, North Staffords.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut S Rogers, Warwicks.

DIED.

Lieut W H Scott, Labour Corps.

WOUNDED.

Lieut A W Acland, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut F S J Adams, Machinegun Corps.
Capt A C Ainsley, Medicals.
Second-Lieut C S Allen, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Capt E H Allen, East Kents.
Capt G Alison, Medicals.
Lieut-Col R J Andrews, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut E J Barber, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H Barrow, Lancasters.

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KNIGHT COMMANDER STAR OF INDIA.

G. R. Lowndes, Law Member, Vice-[roy's] Council; H. H. Maharaja Adhiraj of [Bika]ner; Sir Archdale Earle (Assam); [Sir] M. Fraser, Resident Hyderabad; [Mr.] S. Campbell C.S. (U. P.); Mr. F. J. [illegible] C.S. (C. P.).

TO BE COMPANION STAR OF INDIA.

Mr. H. C. Ferard C.S. (U. P.), Mr. H. A. B. Oldnam C.S. (Behar); Mr. E. [illegible]onochie C.S. (Bombay); Mr. F. C. [illegible]nch. C.S. (Bengal).

TO BE C. S. I. FOR WAR SERVICES.

Brigadier-General C. W. G. Richardson, I.A.; Major A. P. Trevor, Deputy Political Resident (Persian Gulf); Mr. H. N. Bolton, C.S., (N.-W. F. Province). Mr. L. J. Kershaw, India Office.

TO BE KNIGHT COMMANDER (INDIAN) EMPIRE.

Mr. J. B. Wood, Political Secretary; Mr. B. S. Carey, Burma Commission.

TO BE K. C. I. E. FOR WAR SERVICES.

Mr. A. H. Grant, Foreign Secretary.

TO BE K. C. I. E.

(Honorary) Sultan of Lahej.

[TO BE C. I.] E.

Mr. [illegible] Ley, Commerce Department; [illegible] Canterbuck Indian Forests (U. P.); Mr. J. Donald C.S. Bengal); Mr. W. W. Hornell I. E. S. (Bengal; Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas Pleader, Karachi; Mr. T. Ryan, Indian Munitions Board; Mr. A. W. Botham C. S. (Assam); Brevet Colonel H. F. Cleveland I.M.S.; Mr. A. H. Deane Consul (Pondicherry); Lieut.-Colonel Bawa Jiwan Singh, I. M. S. (Behar); Lieut.-Colonel W. T. Lane I. M.S. (C. P.); Mr. H. N. Heseltine, Accountant-General Railways; Mr. A. Langley C. S. (Punjab); Lieut.-Colonel H. Smith, I. M.S. (Punjab); Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Hallowes, Director of Farms; Major H. C. Brown, I.M.S., Research Institute, Kasauli; Mr. R. C. Boyle, I. P. (N.-W. F. Province); Mr. L. W. Hartley (Bombay); Raja Sayyid Abu Jafar Talqdar of Pirpur (U. P.); Pandit Gopinath (Jaipur State); Sri Mansinghji Suraj Sinhji, Dewan of Dhrangadhra (Bombay); Kan Ahmed Shah, Hon. Magistrate Jullundur; Dr. Kedar Nath Das, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta.

C. I. E. FOR WAR SERVICES.

Brigadier-General J. L. Rose, I.A.; Lt.-Colonel R. L. Kennion, I.A. Consul (Kermanshah) [illegible] Mr. A. K. Gough, [illegible] Consul [illegible] Major [illegible] Wallinger, I.P.; Captain E. W. C. Noel, I.A., [illegible] Consul Ahwaz (Persian Gulf).

KNIGHTHOOD.

Mr. H. A. B. Rattigan (Punjab); Mr. A. R. Anderson, Indian Munitions Board; Mr. E. F. Barber, Planter (Madras); Mr. B. C. Mitra, lately Advocate-General, (Bengal); Col. W. D. Hea[illegible], late Manager Alliance Bank of Simla; Col. H. A. L. Hepper, Agent G. I. P. Railway; Mr. T. W. Birkett, Sheriff (Bombay); Mr. T. E. D. Miller, Chief Justice (Bihar).

KAISAR-I-HIND, GOLD MEDAL.

Lady Sanderson, (Bengal); Lady Knox, (U. P.); Mr. T. Richmond, Bar-at-Law, (Madras); Dr. F. Westcott, Bishop Chota Nagpur; Sister Josephine, (Bengal); Dr. E. Neve, (Kashmir).

KAISAR-I-HIND, SILVER MEDAL.

[illegible] Goldsmith, (Madras): Mrs. Bristow, [illegible] Mrs. Gray, Scotland Mission, Bombay; [illegible] (Bihar): Sister Margaret Mary [illegible] Miss Parker Lawrence, Military Asylum, Sanawar, Tika Ram Rajendra Pal, (Punjab); Father F. Cortie, (Madras); Mr. Chunilal Ghelabhai Shah, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat; Father F. X. Devaghter Howrah; Seth Chirag Din Gujral, (Punjab); Rev. W. Pettigrew, Manipur, (Assam).

I BAR TO KAISAR-I-HIND SILVER MEDAL.

Mrs. Sarah Cain, Missionary Society, Godavari District, (Madras).

RAJA AS HEREDITARY DISTINCTION.

Rana of Hubbal State.

TO BE RAJA AS PERSONAL DISTINCTION.

Zamindar of Parlakimedi, Ganjam District and Kumar Jagannath Prosad Singh of Deo Gaya District.

TITLE OF RANI AS PERSONAL DISTINCTION.

Zamindarni of Kotham, Godavari District.

TO BE MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA AS PERSONAL DISTINCTION.

Pandit Ashutosh Tarkabhusan Nawadip, (Bengal); Pandit R. S. T. Mana Valle, Professor, Government Sanskrit College, Benares.

TO BE DEWAN BAHADUR.

Ramanujam Chetty, Merchant, Madras; Chakravarti Vijiaraghava Chariyar, Pleader, Salem, Madras; Panaganti Rama Rayaningar, Madras; Suryanarayanamurti Naidu Municipal Council, Cocanada. Madras; Raghupati Venkatratnam Naidu, Principal, Raja's College, Pithapuram, Madras.

TO BE SARDAR BAHADUR.

Sonam Wangiet Laden, C.A., Deputy Superintendent of Police, Darjeeling, Bengal; Tara Chand, Inspector-General of Police, Patiala State; Kishen Singh Shwebo, Battalion Military Police.

TO BE KHAN BAHADUR.

Haji Mohammadu Haneef Sahib, Merchant, Vellore, Madras; Palanji Navroji Davar, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay; Mahbub Mian Imam Bakhsh Kadri, Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad; Shah Nawaz Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Sind; Mr. Jamsedji Nasarji Wachha, City Magistrate, Poona; Maulvi Saiyid Abdul Latif, Deputy Collector, Bengal; Munshi Mohammad Yahiya Ali, Talukdar of Nagina, United Provinces; Munshi Mansub Hasan Khan, Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Shahjahanpur, United Provinces; Munshi Saiyid Asghar Abbas, Deputy Superintendent of Police, United Provinces.

TO BE KHAN SAHIB.

Qazi Shaukat Husain, Honorary Magistrate Moradabad, United Provinces; Munshi Mohammad Ismail Khan, Chairman, Municipal Board, Gorakhpur, United Provinces; Saivid Moinuddin Ahmad, Patna City; Subadar Ahmed Hassan Khan, Reserve Battalion, Burma Military Police; Maulvi Masdar Ali Sylhet, Assam; Main Anwan-ud-Din Kaka, Khel Surkha Dheri, North-West Frontier; Muhammad Hussain Khan, Swathi of Manserha, North-West Frontier; Rahmatulla Khan, Political Tahsildar, Tochi, North-West Frontier; Mir Sharbat Khan Wazir, Las Bela State, Baluchistan; Saidar Wahab Khan Panezai Sardar, Baluchistan; Nur Khan, Sub-Postmaster, Koh-i-Malik-Siah-Ziarat.

TO BE RAI BAHADUR.

Kinathinkar Krishnan Nair, District Board Engineer, Godavari Madras, Babu Kisori Lal Sen Retired Subordinate Judge Bengal, Babu Sharat Chandra Sen, retired Subordinate Judge, Bengal, Babu Sada Niranjan Chakrabatti, Zamindar Hatampur Bengal, Babu Nitya [illegible] Nag [illegible] Bengal, Babu Raghunath Mohan Das, Deputy Collector, Bengal, Babu Charu Chandra Chatarji, Secretary, Calcutta Corporation, Babu Baldeo Das Birla Merchant Calcutta, Babu Shyama Charan Ray, Pleader, Mymensingh Bengal, Babu Dina Nath Biswas Pleader, Pabna Bengal, Doctor Jaisingh Parbhu Das Modi, Lecturer Agra Medical School, Sardar Santokh Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police United Provinces, Gobardhan Singh Honorary Magistrate Budaun United Provinces, Thakur Anup Singh Dangwal Naini Tal District, United Provinces, Babu Bihari Lal Chairman Municipal Board Cawnpore, Lala Ganga Sahai Chairman Municipal Board Jhansi, United Provinces, Apurba Kumar Mukharji, Executive Officer Benares Municipality, Lala Giyan Chand Honorary Magistrate Sialkot Punjab, Pindeshvari Prashad Singh, Zamindar Muzaffarpur, Bihar and Orissa, Lekh Narayan Singh of Barh Patna District, Babu Chandra Kanta Chakravarti Officiating Civil Surgeon, Saran Bihar and Orissa, Seth Jamnalal Honorary Magistrate Wardha, Central Provinces, Mahadeo Seth Honorary Magistrate, Tumsar, Central Provinces, Lakshmi Narayen Chandhuri, Civil Surgeon Saugor Central Provinces, Babu Nagendra Nath Chaudhuri Sylhet, Assam, U. Roy Singh Sub Engineer, Assam, Bishen Singh Supervisor Military Works Services North West Frontier, Ladha Ram Extra Assistant Commissioner Baluchistan, Lala Kahan Chand, Settlement Commissioner Gwalior State, Surju Prasad Tiwari, Assistant Surgeon King Edward Hospital, Indore, Pandit Brij Jiwan Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner Werwara, Dwarka Pershad Assistant Engineer, Calcutta Military Works Services, Mr. Abinash Chandra Banerji, Secretary, Indian Mining Federation Calcutta.

TO BE RAO BAHADUR.

Muttuswami Ayyar Venkatarain Aggar, Assistant Commissioner Customs Department, Madras, Cayamar Viravalli [illegible]natha Sastri, Subordinate Judge, Madras Presidency, Motilal Hirabhai Adenwala Ahmedabad, Gopal Anant Giri Honorary Magistrate, Bombay, Ganesh Ramkrishna Datar Judge of Court of Small Causes Surat, Anandrao Sadashiv Dalvi, late acting Head Master Government High School Poona Ranjit Kalabhai Lallubhai Honorary Magistrate Surat, Dayabhai Pragbhai Ameen Sub-Engineer, Ahmedabad, Chaudhri Lal Chand Pleader Rohtak Punjab, Purshottam Laxman Dande, Pleader Buldana District Berar, Basavapatna Subba Rao late Chief Engineer Mysore, Pandit Mukand Rao Assistant Privy Purse Officer, Gwalior State, Man Singh Thakur of Narwar, Gwalior State, Raj Bijaya Singh of Kunari Kotah State.

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Munshi Nihal Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Patiala State, Bhai Harbans Singh Honorary Magistrate, Sargodha Punjab Munshi Hakim Singh Inspector of Police, Lyallpur Punjab, Babu Bhagwan Singh, Overseer Delhi District, Subadar Major Jag Singh Malay States Guides, Sardar Taja Singh Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent North Western Railway.

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Muhammad [illegible]-ud-Din Sahib, Sub Assistant Surgeon Madras Presidency, Munir Khan Dost Mahomed Khan Sarguru Ratnagiri District, Bombay, Moulvi [illegible] Ulla Ahmed, Protector of Pilgrims Bombay, [illegible] Ibrahimji of Karachi Sind, Sultankhan Rustomkhan Third Grade Inspector of Police Nasik Bombay Presidency, Mr. Cawasji Merwanji Majra Appraiser Customs Office, Bombay, Pestonji Bomanji Mehta Head Accountant and Treasurer Aden, Maulvi Muhammad Wahidun Nabi Head Master Zilla School, Comilla Bengal, Maulvi Fuzlal Haq Government Pleader Feni Noakhla Bengal, Munshi Muhammad Ibrahim, Mukhtear Bogra Bengal, Munshi Muhammad Amin Khan, Tahsildar Bareilly, United Province, Munshi Abdul Rahim, Deputy Magistrate, Irrigation Department, United Provinces, Sheikh Inayat Ullah, Conservancy Superintendent, Bareilly, United Provinces; Haji Lal Mohammad, Contractor, Bareilly, United Provinces; Munshi Rajab Ali Khan, Extra Assistant Colonisation Officer, Montgomery, Punjab; Abdul Ghani, Inspector of Police, Punjab; Chaudhri Habab Khan, Chakwal Tahsil, Punjab; Malik Muhammad Khan, Jhelum District, Punjab; Malik Riyasat Ali Riyasat Ali Khan Pind Dadan Khan, Tahsil Punjab; Malik Amir Khan, Zaildar of Wan, Bhachran Punjab; Subedar Major Mahdi Khan, Pind Dadan Khan, Punjab; Sardar Dost Muhammad Khan, of Mashal Punjab; Syed Sher Shah, Extra Assistant Commissioner Punjab; Khan Bakhsh Khan, Sial of Jhang Punjab; Mehr Nizam-ud-Din Honorary Magistrate Jullundur Punjab; Maulvi Muhammad Din, Jung of Chief Court Dahawalpur State; Munshi Khudadad Khan, Sub-Assistant Surgeon North-western Railway, Dispensary Lahore; Maulvi Mir Abdul Bari, Assistant-Surgeon Jalat Abad Dispensary Bihar and Orissa; Habib Khan, Malguzar of Barghat Central Provinces, Saiyad Muhammad Shah, of Esmaila North-west Frontier: Ghulam Garwar Khan, Master Islamia College, Peshawar; Mian Gul Badshah of Marai Kohat District; Dildar Khan, of Maddi Dera; Ismail Khan, District; Mir Muhammad Ali Raisani, of Kalat, Baluchistan; Syed Ali Jan, Quetta, Baluchistan; Subedar Major Shah Gul Zhob Militia, Baluchistan; Seth Lukman Bahi Nazar Ali, Mill-owner Ujjain Central India; Syed Muhammad Mujtaba Kamdar of Raghogar Central India; Mr. Sorabji Rustomji, Masalawala State Surgeon; Bhopal; Mir Sajjad Hussain, Sessions Judge Charatpur; Sayad Hamiduddna, Inspector of Police, Delhi; Sheikh Azizudin, Member Municipal Committee, Delhi; Moulvi Ghulam Mohammad, Head Clerk Gilgit Agency; Muhammad Inam-ul-Huk; Assistant Foreign and Political Department Government of India, Shaikh Miran Shaikh Rahim, Senior Sub-Assistant-Surgeon Indian Subordinate Medical Department; Nurul Hassan, Senior Sub-Assistant-Surgeon Indian Subordinate Medical Department; Sultan Hussain, Indian Political Assistant to Political Agent Sahad Baluchistan; Sharbar Ali Khan, Jemadar Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides; Ali Muhammad, Jemadar Veterinary Assistant Supply and Transport Corps, Jullundur; Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Katrak, Chief Superintendent Accountant-General's Office, Bombay; Mr. Manekjee, [illegible] Superintendent Office of the Controller Military Accounts Maymyo Burma; Mr. Edulji Bomonji Mail Driver, Locomotive Department Parel, Bombay; Hashim Khan, Sergeant Police Reserve Hong Kong.

TO BE RAI SAHEB.

Annepu Parasurmandas Patro Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Berhampur, Madras Presidency; Kudmul Ranga Rao, Secretary, Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, Madras; Kola Pichireddi Garu, Landholder, Palnad Taluk, Madras Presidency; Kundadale Ganapati Kudva, Assistant Engineer, Port Trust Board, Madras; Babu Srish Chandra Kanjilal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bengal; Babu Bandya Nath Mukharji, Inspector of Police, Calcutta; Babu Phani Bhusen Basu, Additional Inspector of Schools, Bengal; Babu Ashutosh Guha, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Bengal; Baub Jogesh Chandra Dutt, Kaliganj Decca, Bengal; Babu Nagendra Nath Basu, Calcutta; Babu Sarada Kumar Dutt, Government Pleader, Chittagong, Bengal; Babu Bhagwan Sahai Singh, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Rajpur Dispensary, Dehra Dun; Lala Kedar Nath, Member District Board, Banda; Babu Sarup Singh, Pleader, Bijnor; Babu Bisheshar Nath, Honorary Magistrate, Nagina, United Provinces; Seth Ganga Prasad, Chairman Municipal Board Mau Ranipur, Jhansi District; Lala Khub Lal, late Chairman, Municipal Board, Sikandia; Rao, Aligarh District; Babu Sant Lal, Senior Inspector of Kanungos, United Provinces; Chaube Raj Kumar, Chairman, Municipal Board, Kashipur, Naini Tal District; Mian Amar Singh, Manager, Baghat State, Simla Hills; Lala Kali Charan Kishnor Tahsildar Gurgaon, Punjab; Misr Balmokand, Honorary Magistrate, Fatehjang, Punjab; Lala Thakur Das, Vice-President, Municipal Committee of Dandot, Punjab; Lala Ram Saran Das, Pleader Rohtak, Punjab; Lala Munshi Ram, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department [illegible] Barkat Ram Khosla, Pleader, Ferozepore; Lala Topan Ram, Extra Assistant, Judicial Commissioner, Punjab; Lala Furan Mal, Banker, Simla; Babu Praphulla Chandra Patnaik, Honorary Central Co-operative Bank, Balasore, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Lal Babu, Banker and Zamindar, Gaye, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Harinanden Dube, Vice Chairman, Bhabhua Municipality, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Gopal Chandra Barman Sub-Assistant Surgeon Rajmahal Dispensary Bihar and Orissa; Babu Gokul Chandra Chattarji, Retired Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Angul, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Upendra Nath De, Head Assistant, Appointment Department, Bihar and Orissa, Secretariat; Babu Amarendra Nath Benerji Pleader Ranchi, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Satish Chandra Sen, Superintendent of Excise and Salt Muzaffarpur, Bihar and Orissa; Rai Mohan Sen, Superintendent, Victoria Memorial Park, Rangoon, Canesh Pershad, Station Master Pipariya, Great Indian Peninsula Railway; Babu Gagan Chandra Aditya, Sub-Deputy, Collector, Manipur, Assam; Babu Chandra Roy, Retired Sheristadar Judge's Office, Sylhet, Assam; Babu Satis Chandra Deb Karimganj, Assam; Lala Mathra Das Banker Kohat; Bhai Makhan Singh, Banker, Kohat; Seth Manik Chand, Member Legislative Council, Gwalior State; Lala Narain Das, Treasurer, Bhopal State; Babu Mak-[illegible] Rajputana; Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ganpat Rai, Lieutenant Imperial Service Troops, Gilgit; Babu Shanker Lal, Secretary, Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers; Appa Subrahmanya Mudaliar, Senior Clerk, Office of the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Subadar Major Raunu Thapa, Extra Assistant, Cantonment Magistrate, Meerut; Babu Boota Singh, Overseer and Supervisor, Loralai District; Pandit Kampta Pershad Dubey, Overseer; Pundit Keshab Deva Bhargava, Officiating Chief Accountant, Office of the Chief Examiner of Account, North Western Railway; Babu Hari Das Gupta, Deputy Examineer, Controller of Military Supply Accounts, Calcutta; Babu Ram Saran Pershad, Assistant Transhipment-Inspector, Bengal and North Western Railway; Babu Surendra Nath Bhattacharjee, Station Master, Barakar, East Indian Railway; Lala Chiman Das, Office of the Superintendent, Chief Engineer's Office, Eastern Bengal Railway; Debi Das Khettry, Deputy Superintendent, Telegraph Engineer, Delhi; Pundit Manohar Nath Rozdan, Head Assistant, Office of the Postmaster-General, Punjab; Ishwar Das, Interpreter, Singapore, Straits Settlements.

RAO SAHIB MEDAL.

Dalavoy Tirumalaiyappa Mudaliyar, Landholder, Tinnevelly; Kopparti Yegganna Pantulu Garu, Vice President Narsapur Taluk Board, Madras Presidency; Cudambur Thiruvenkata Achariyar Deputy Collector, Madras Presidency; John Asirvatham Vedanayakar Thevar, Vice President, Usilampatti Taluk Board, Madras Presidency; Pethachi Karuppan Alagappa Chidambaram Veerappa Chettiyar Union, Chairman, Kandanur, Madras Presidency; John Isaac Pillai Tahsildar, Vellore, Madras Presidency; Bhaskar Amrit Patankar, State Karbhari, Savantvadi State, Bombay Presidency; Vishnu Anant Velankar Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sholapur Balvant Narayan Sathaye of Garhi Yasin Bombay Presidency, Balkrishna Ramchandra Deshmukh Mamlatdar of Malegaon Bombay Presidency, Pandurang Lakshman Dandekar Khot and Landford, Kolaba Bombay, Manshankar Mayashankar Shukla, Deputy Assistant Political Agent Palanpur, Bombay Presidency, Rangildas Pranjiwandas Kagalwala, Mamlatdar of Mehmedabad Taluka Bombay Presidency Ramchandra Dhondu Mule Mamlatdar of Tasgaon Bombay Presidency, Vishwanath Krishna Bapat, Deputy Superintendent of Police Poona, Vishwanath Appaji Mujumdar Supervisor Bombay Presidency, Dadubhai Purshottamdas Desai Nadiad Bombay Presidency; Vellore Govinda Raju Mudaliar 1st Bacteriological Assistant to Sanitary Commissioner Bengal, Maoji Raoji Station Master Purulia Bengal Nagpur Railway, Maroti Ganesh Joglekar Deputy Inspector of Schools Nagpur, Rakhmaji Mankoji Dhatrak Tahsildar Amraoti, Srinivassa Aravamudu Ayyengar Vice-Chairman Residency Bazaar Committee Hyderabad Deccan, Thakur Partab Singh of Deogaon-Raghera Ajmer, K. Manjunath Bhatji Customs Superintendent Jodhpur State, Thakur Onkar Singh Assistant Surgeon Victorial Hospital Bharatpur, Gangaram Hariba Shinde, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Indian Subordinate Medical Department, S. Sivandalingam Pillai Head Clerk Medical Store Depot Madras, S. Venugopal Chettiar Office of Controller of Military Accounts 9th Bolarum Bombay Presidency, Anant Balakrishna Goray Accountant Office Controller of Military Accounts Poona, Arnapakkam Mudumbi Appanna Iyengar, Honorary Assistant Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent Negapatam South Indian Railway, Ramchandra Krishna Station Master Akola Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Yellappa Parshuram Sulakhi Deputy Superintendent of Telegrams (Traffic) Bombay.

DELHI, Dec. 31.

The following further honours have been notified:—It has been ordined that Frontier Constubulary and Mekran Levy Corps be eligible for Victoria Cross.

TO BE K. C. B.

Brigadier-Generals F. C. Muspratt, C. G. Prendergast, C. V. Somerset, R. E. Vaughan and Major-General W. B. James.

TO BE RAJA (HEREDITARY.)

Rana of Jubbul.

TO BE RAJA (PERSONAL.)

Zamindar of Parlakimedi, Ganjam District, Madras; Kumar Jagannath Prashad Singh, M. F. Deo, Gaya, Bihar.

TO BE RANI (PERSONAL.)

Zamindarni of Kotham, Godavari District.

INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL UPLIFT

PROCEEDINGS OF ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE.

(From Our Special Representative.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

The Indian Industrial Conference resuming its sittings to-day, considered and adopted a large number of resolutions dealing with different aspects of industrial and economic progress. Owing to the sitting of Moslem League and the other public or semi-public engagements the conference did not arouse much interest. There were about five hundred people present. Among important resolutions may be mentioned one urging the necessity of expansion of irrigation and drainage projects for development of Indian agriculture and system of permanent waterways for purposes of transport. Extension of technical education and suggestions for government aid to industries. Complaints against iniquitous character of railway rates and their prejudicial effect on indigenous industries were also considered and passed. A committee consisting of leading business men was appointed to determine the future lines of work of the Conference.

COAL FAMINE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

At the Indian Industrial Conference to-day, Mr. W. C. Banerjee dealing with the Coal Controller's recent order restricting waggon supply for the conveyance of second and third class coal stated that as a result of this the waggon supply of about one hundred collieries would be stopped from January first, and raisings of two hundred if not more collieries would be restricted. Unless the respriction was withdrawn there would soon be coal famine. All important industries had entered into contracts with second and third class collieries and could not now get coal from them under the order restricting their despatch while they certainly would not be able to get first class coal for love or money. Those who could get power by electric or hydraulic installations alone might hope to live, and the rest would have to starve. Another resolution called attention of Government to prevailing complaints regarding the iniquitous character of existing railway rates on goods and their prejudicial effect on indigenous industries.

LATER.

At the second session of the Indian Industrial Conference, to-day, a number of resolutions were passed. The first, requesting Government to remove restrictions on working of second and third class collieries, provoked lively discussion in the course of which Mr. W. C. Banerjee declared that as a result of the Coal Controller's recent order waggon supply of one hundred collieries would be stopped from first January and ratings of two hundred more restricted and he had no doubt that if the restriction were not withdrawn there would soon be a coal famine. The Conference also passed resolutions requesting removal of restrictions on the manufacture of salt, encouragement of sugarcane and date palm cultivation on a large scale, and regulation of prices of necessaries, where the rise in price is due to combinations on the part of merchants.

THE RAID ON MANNHEIM.

FURTHER OFFICIAL DETAILS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 31.

It is officially announced that further information regarding the raid on Mannheim on the morning of the 24th shows that two of our formations of ten machines crossed the line at a height of 9,000 feet and arrived at the objective simultaneously despite heavy and accurate anti-aircraft fire. They dropped sixteen 112-pound and two 230-pound bombs from a height of 13,000 feet. Four bursts were observed in the main station, several in the Lanz works, two in Ludwigshafen and several in the munitions factory between Mundenheim and Rheingonnheim. Two enemy formations of eleven machines were encountered, but they did not attempt to attack at a close range. The anti-aircraft defences around Mannheim appeared strong. They brought down one of our machines.

EXPLOSION AT MANNHEIM MUNITION WORKS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., Dec. 31.

A telegram from Mannheim reports serious explosion at the munitions works near Forbach which set fire to a benzine tank gutting extensive warehouses.

MORE BOMBS ON PADUA.

THE CASUALTIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., Dec. 31.

An Italian official communiqué says:—The enemy again bombed Padua killing three persons and wounding three. Two hospitals were damaged.

DAMAGES IN THE LAST RAID.

An Italian semi-official statement says that in the last raid on Padua the cupola of the Delcarmine church was destroyed. The altar and paintings were saved. Another fire damaged the church of St. Valentine.

GERMAN MAN-POWER.

LANDSTRUM CLASS OF 1900 CALLED UP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ZURICH, Dec. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., Dec. 31.

The Hungarian Landstrum class born in 1900 has been called up.

MAXIMALISTS CONFISCATE METALLURGICAL PLANT.

STAFF TO BE FORCIBLY RETAINED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 30.
Recd. 8 p.m., Dec. 31.

The Maximalist news agency announces that owing to the refusal of the Russo-Belgian Metallurgical Company to submit to the control of workmen, its plant will be confiscated. The staff of the company must remain at their posts.

SERIOUS BOLSHEVIK DISORDERS.

REPORTED AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

SHANGHAI, Dec. 30.
Recd. 8 p.m., Dec. 31.

Serious Bolshevik disorders have broken out at Vladivostok.

A FINNISH REPUBLIC.

FINN DELEGATIONS CANVASS FOR SYMPATHY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 8 p.m., Dec. 31.

Numerous Finnish delegations are proceeding to European capitals in order to obtain recognition of "The Finnish Republic." The King of Sweden, giving audience to the delegation, expressed sympathy with the Finnish movement for independence.

ENEMY'S VIEW OF 1918 CAMPAIGN.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" takes a most rosy view of the military outlook in 1918. It declares that the French and British will never again have such opportunities for a general offensive as in 1915, 1916 and 1917. The strategical conditions it says are now reversed and it is possible to strike decisive blow against France.

BULGARIA'S PEACE MANOEUVRE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

London, December 27.—Wireless message from Zurich says that Bulgaria in order to satisfy Russia's principle of "No annexations" has executed a manoeuvre similar to that of Germany's in Courland, and nominated as so-called National Congress in Dobrudja which has voted in favour of annexation by Bulgaria.

PEACE IMPOSSIBLE TO-DAY.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S WARNING.

GERMANY AND WORLD'S WORKERS.

In his speech at the American Federation of Labour Conference at Buffalo on November 11, President Wilson endorsed an appeal that had been made to working men to support the United States Army with the greatest energy, and after his references to the stupidity of pacifists he said:

While we are fighing for freedom we must see that Labour is free. That means not only that we must do what we have declared our purpose to do—see that the conditions of labour are not rendered more onerous by the war—but also that the instrumentalities by which conditions of labour are improved are not blocked or checked.

I have been very much distressed by some of the things that have happened recently. Mob spirit is displaying itself here and there in this country. I have no sympathy with what some are saying. No man who joins such a mob is worthy of the free institutions of the United States.

There are some organisations in this country whose object is anarchy and the destruction of law. I despise and hate their purpose as much as any man, but I respect the ancient processes of justice and I would be too proud not to see them done justice, however wrong they are; and so I want to utter my earnest protest against any manifestation of a spirit of lawlessness anywhere or in any cause. I am hopeful that in the near future new instrumentalities may be organised by which various things that are now going on shall not go on. There are various processes of the dilution of labour and unnecessary substitution of labour in different markets which are unfairly upsetting the whole competition of labour, which ought not to go on—I mean on the part of the employers—and we must interject into this some instrumentality of co-operation by which the fair thing shall be done all round.

President Wilson then referred to labour in Germany before the war:

There is no important industry in Germany upon which the Government has not laid its hands to direct it and, when necessity arises, to control it. You have only to ask any man who is familiar with the conditions that prevailed before the war in the matter of international competition to find out the methods of competition used under the patronage and support of the Government. You will find that they were the same sorts of competition, that we have tried to prevent by law within our own borders. When they could not sell their goods cheaper than we could at a profit they could get a subsidy from the Government which made it possible to sell them cheaper.

But that did not satisfy the German Government. I suppose very few of you have thought much about the Berlin to Baghdad Railway. It was built in order to run a threat of force down the flank of the industrial undertakings of half a dozen other countries, so that when German competition came in it would not be resisted too far. Look at the map of Europe now! Germany, in thrusting upon us again and again the discussion of peace, talks about Belgium, about Northern France, about Alsace-Lorraine. Well, those are deeply interesting subjects to us and to them, but they are not talking about the heart of the matter.

Germany has control of Austria-Hungary, practical control of the Balkan States, control of Turkey, control of Asia Minor. If she can keep that she has kept all that her dreams contemplated when the war began and she can disturb the world as long as she keeps it.

PEACE IMPOSSIBLE.

You may know how many intimations come to us from one of the Germanic Powers that it is more anxious for peace than the chief control of power, and you know that it means that the people in that Central Power know that, if the war ends as it stands, they will in effect themselves be vassals of Germany, notwithstanding that their populations are compounded with all the people of that part of the world and notwithstanding that they do not wish in their pride and proper spirit of nationality to be so absorbed and dominated.

Germany is determined that the political power of the world shall belong to her. There have been such ambitions before; they have been in part realised, but never before have those ambitions been based upon so exact and precise and scientific a plan of domination.

Any body of free men that compounds with the present German Government is compounding for its own destruction.

HUNGRY STOMACHS IN FATHERLAND.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Berliner Tageblatt" says that food prospects were never more unfavourable. Unless aided by a miracle, the authorities will not succeed in preventing deaths of thousands of Germans practically from starvation. The paper warns Government that neither conscience nor patriotism is associated with hungry stomachs.

The death took place on Sunday of Major L. Morgan Smith attached to 1st Garrison Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, at Fort, in Station Hospital, Delhi, after a brief illness.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, January, 1, 1918.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

With their characteristic clear-sightedness the Americans have correctly appraised the meaning and motive of the latest German peace proposals. The opinion is generally expressed in Washington, we are told, that "the object of the German peace reply is to protract negotiations, not in expectation of peace, but in order to mislead the German people and strengthen the Western Front." The same disbelief in German sincerity is evinced in London, where the German reply to the Bolshevik proposals is characterised as "a cunning move meant for consumption by the Allies, especially America." The integrity of motive apart, the German proposals in themselves are not only altogether unacceptable, but the time is not yet when any negotiation with the enemy can be entertained. The terms now offered to the Bolsheviks, it may be observed, are not substantially different to those offered by the enemy to the Allies, and rejected by them unanimously, in December 1916. They were rejected then for the same reasons for which the present terms are unacceptable, viz., that the real intention behind them is not to secure a permanent peace for the world, but to gain breathing time, so that; when a convenient opportunity comes, Germany might renew the outrage against civilization. It is not therefore surprising that public opinion in France, America and England has expressed itself emphatically against the enemy proposals, an American paper going so far as to sum them up by saying that they might be proposals put forward by fools for the consumption of children! "La Lanterne" reflects the general French opinion when it says that the gulf between the real war aims of Germany and of the Allies is still too deep to admit of negotiations. The English press too, is unanimous on this point. Thus the "Daily Telegraph" points out that Germany does not even yet admit full reparation for Belgium and other looted territories and "rejects the fundamental principle concerning the right of subject nationalities to self-determination."

The "Manchester Guardian" regards Germany's peace proposals as an attempt to cut her losses, leaving, her full liberty to start again on the old game. "The proposals do not contain a sign of the new spirit—no repudiation of militarism or its evils."

The "Times" very aptly recalls a naive admission in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of December 30th, 1916, which has not lost its applicability to the latest German manœuvres.

"When negotiations have begun they can be used to divide the Allies and finally to dupe them into conceding essential German conditions."

said that shining light of German Kultur. The striking unamimity of the Allied view is thus explained. As M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, emphasised, Britain and France are in complete accord with Dr. Wilson and would consider the war won only when the German people were ready to make complete reparation. Mr. Asquith declared three years ago, that the war aims of the Allies were neither Imperialistic nor vindictive, but were necessary for the two-fold purpose of the emancipation and security of Europe. There is no hope, therefore, that the aims to which Mr. Asquith referred three years ago and which are set forth afresh in the significant manifesto which the Labour Party has just issued, can be realised as yet.

THE WADHWAN SCANDAL.

Three months have passed since the Administrator of the Wadhwan State came into conflict with the public opinion of the city, and what began in gross tactlessness on the part of the Administrator is being continued by obstinacy, and the usual lack of moral courage to admit and rectify an error consequent upon excessive preoccupation with "prestige." The result is that the business of Wadhwan City [illegible] standstill, and has even begun to migrate to other cities not only to the great inconvenience of the people, but also to the permanent impoverishment of the town. The Administrator sees all this and remains unaffected. The permanent welfare of Wadhwan does not appear to appeal to him. He has been planted there by the Government for a temporary purpose, and believing that he has the confidence of his official patrons, he thinks he can act as highhandedly and arbitrarily as he pleases. But the question involves a larger issue. Will the Government, having made itself responsible for Mr. Kadri, stand by and leave the subjects of the State to the tender mercies of Mr. Kadri, when the perils of such a procedure have been apparent for the last three months, and are being aggravated every day? A petition has been presented to his Excellency the Governor signed by over 2,000 citizens of Wadhwan, and its result is awaited with the utmost concern.

The public are conversant with the notifications issued by the Administrator from time to time in connection with the unhappy dispute between himself and the citizens, but he has offered no evidence in their justification. The notifications could only be justified for very grave and emergent reasons. By his notification of the 24th September the Administrator, for instance, forbade under severe pains and penalties the playing or blowing of musical instruments near any street without a license from the Superintendent of Police! The public are entitled to know, and have repeatedly asked to be enlightened as to Mr. Kadri's reasons for issuing such a ridiculous order, the first of its kind in the history of Wadhwan—but their demand has so far been ignored. Matters do not stop there. Hardly three days had passed since the first notification when another was issued. According to the Administrator it was criminal even silently to protest against the illegal orders which he might be pleased to promulgate. Instead of reconsidering his order of the 24th September and cancelling or modifying it on cooler consideration, he went into heroics, preached a sermon to the people, and ended by threatening them with punishment. The two proclamations alone are enough to prove the total unfitness of Mr. Kadri to retain the post of an Administrator of a native State and in view of the universal indignation which his high-handed and offensive attitude has caused, not only among the parties affected thereby, but among his own co-religionists, and the standstill of trade which it has brought about, it is fully time that the Government gave thought to other considerations than the saving of the face of its protege. While over two thousand signatories have petitioned the Governor of Bombay, praying for a thorough and independent inquiry in the matter, the only response has been that the Administrator himself has been allowed to hold an inquiry, following which he issued another proclamation on the 17th instant. As might have been expected the alleged recommendations of the Committee of Enquiry have been utilised to suit Mr. Kadri's own purposes. Who the members of the committee were, or what evidence was laid before them, or what their reasons were for their so-called recommendations, are at present unanswered questions. The fact that the subordinates of Mr. Kadri got certain Bhangis and Vajawallas to put their marks and signatures on certain documents (which were immediately thereafter retracted by the same parties) find no reference in the resolution but the action of the officers concerned and the omission of all reference to the same in Mr. Kadri's proclamations are sufficient commentary. So far as appears from his last proclamation, the Administrator picked out nine out of a population of 13,000 Hindus and six out of a population of 2,000 Mahomedans and brought 15 persons to give evidence. Seven out of the 15 witnesses gave evidence testifying to the practice of beating drums while passing the Musjids. Five members of the committee expressed a unanimous opinion in favour of the beating of drums being partially allowed, but six Mahomedan members opined that the beating of drums should entirely cease. Under these circumstances the Administrator says in his proclamation that weighing the evidence before the committee and considering the opinion of the committee, he has felt himself called upon to forbid entirely the beating of drums, even in State processions, while passing the Musjid!

And that is only a sample. The allegations against the Administrator are serious as our readers are aware, and are now familiar to the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle." Every day's delay in terminating the strike and restoring confidence among the people increases the danger to the State. The intervention of Lord Willingdon has already been besought.

Notes of the Day.

"The Balance of Power."

We referred yesterday to the interview which Mr. Asquith accorded to a correspondent of the "Observer." He defined the Allied aim to be the achievement of "a world wide peace partnership." To secure such partnership, Mr. Asquith urged, the doctrine of the "balance of power" must be definitely and permanently discarded. In this connection "Truth," as usual, makes the most apposite comment:

"Mr. Edward Marshall's interview with Mr. Asquith contained one passage, which filled me with a peculiar joy—that in which he consigned 'the balance of power' to its grave. Everything comes to him who can wait. For years I have in these pages derided this ancient fallacy. I did it first statesman who openly renounces it. After keeping Europe either in a state of war or on the [illegible] of armed peace for several generations, the balance of power has finally reduced itself to an absurdity by the admirable equilibrium of forces which has desolated the Continent for the last three years. It is now, says Mr. Asquith, the first of our war aims not to reestablish it, but to substitute a more rational international system. In short, having exterminated 'the will to power'—in Germany or elsewhere—we can at last relegate the balance of power to the scrap-heap of extinct political superstitions."

New India.

About ten thousand persons, as our special correspondent stated in his message yesterday, attended the thirty-first session of the Indian National Social Conference. That was a record attendance and, coupled with the fact that on the day originally fixed for its meeting the Conference had to be adjourned for want of sufficient accommodation, shows the keenness of interest displayed in its deliberations. This increased interest in problems of social reform is, of course, a counterpart of the country's political awakening. As Dr. Ray, the President of the Social Conference, contended, nation-building cannot proceed [illegible] hearted fashion, and it is therefore gratifying to note the growing recognition of such national disabilities as are imposed by the caste system, the "purdah," the denial to woman of her full rights as an equal comrade of man, and similar social evils. The more the searchlight of criticism is thus turned inwards the greater will be the nation's progress. The resolution which the Congress has passed urging the removal of all disabilities imposed by custom upon the depressed classes, represents a characteristic impulse of New India.

A Good Beginning.

We pointed out yesterday that the greatest need of the Moslem community is the growth of higher education amongst its youths and we emphasised that the movement for the establishment of the Sultania College is fraught with inestimable good to the community, and, therefore, to the country. The Mahomedan community is to be congratulated on the splendid and speedy success which has attended this movement. The gratifying announcement was made at the meeting of the Mahomedan Educational Conference on Saturday, that all the money needed for the purpose has been raised, the staff appointed, affiliation secured, and a generous undertaking given by H. H. the Begum of Bhopal to provide further financial support. This success will, we hope, be a stimulus to the efforts that are necessary to carry into effect the resolution passed by the Conference recommending the establishment of a Mahomedan College in Calcutta.

Industrial Revival.

"India was proverbially rich in natural resources and only capital and other factors were required," said Mr. V. P. Madhav Rao, in his presidential address to the All-India Industrial Conference, "for their conversion into finished products." This sums up the essentials of the industrial needs of the country. How are these needs to be satisfied? Mr. Madhav Rao's answer to this question was both comprehensive and concise—detailing as it did the obligations that rested on the Government and the people respectively in the matter:

The Government's duties were to make a thorough industrial and geological survey of the whole country, to afford financial and technical aid to check foreign competition, to encourage the opening of banks, to start model pioneer factories and hand them over to private capitalists if successful, to purchase all Government requirements in India, and to establish museums and travelling libraries, and hold exhibitions. The duties of the people were to use locally made articles even at a sacrifice in cost and quality, to arrange co-operation between capitalists and technically trained experts, to raise the standard of commercial morality, to utilise unproductive wealth for commercial and industrial purposes, to arouse Indian States to economic needs on the above lines among others.

Official and Personal.

H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief accompanied by his Flag-Lieutenant visited their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon on Monday morning.

His Excellency the Viceroy with H. E. the Lady Willingdon visited the Queen Mary's Technical School yesterday afternoon.

The Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India was the guest of the Hon. Sir Mahadev Chaubal at luncheon and of Mr. M. S. Gubbay at dinner yesterday. In the afternoon with H. E. the Governor Mr. Montagu visited their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Baroda.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon attended a meeting of the Executive and General Committee of "Our Day" at the Secretariat yesterday afternoon.

His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased in recognition of valuable services in connection with the war to grant to Sirdarjamant Fattesingh Rajasahed of Akalkot the honorary rank of Captain.

"OUR DAY" GIFT FROM THE STRAITS.

91,700 STERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 1 a.m. Jan. 1.

Mr. Walter Long announced that the Governor of the Straits Settlements that "Our Day" in the Straits Unfederated Malay States realised 91,700 sterling which was remitted to the Red Cross Society.

CHINA AND FRANCE.

EXCHANGE OF NEW YEAR GREETINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Dec.
Recd. 1 a.m. Jan.

The Chinese President has sent a message to President Poincare on the occasion of the New Year expressing his wishes for the happiness of the gallant French people and the firm conviction that the heroic efforts of the French troops will triumph in the struggle for the defence of right and justice.

M. Poincare has replied thanking the President for his greetings.

ANOTHER EARTH QUAKE RUINS GUATEMALA.

125,000 HOMELESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 1 a.m. Jan. 1.

Another earthquake on Sunday virtually destroyed Guatemala City.

The report of the Navy Department says that everything is in ruins and [illegible] are homeless. The Navy has been ordered to render assistance.

DEATH OF MR. WHITWORTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 8 p.m. Dec. 31.

The death is announced of Mr. George Clifford Whitworth, formerly of the Bombay Civil Service and author of the Anglo-Indian Dictionary.

QUEEN MARY'S TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

VISITED BY THE VICEROY.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited Queen Mary's Technical Institute for Disabled Soldiers at Braganza Hall yesterday afternoon. His Excellency was accompanied by H. E. Lady Willingdon, Mr. Maffey, Private Secretary, Lord Donoughmore, the A. D. C., and other members of his Staff, and the Viceregal party were met on arrival at the Institute by Major Hirsch who conducted his Excellency over the various technical departments where the disabled were at work to demonstrate what they were capable of doing, each in his own sphere of training. His Excellency first inspected the Motor Ambulance Section where Major Hirsch introduced to the Viceroy Mr. P. A. Stewart who is in honorary charge of that section. Demonstrations in motor training were given, and then his Excellency proceeded to inspect the work being executed by artificial limbs. The Engineering Section,—in honorary charge of Mr. Turner Laing of Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co.,—and the accommodating rooms upstairs, completed a visit which evinced deep sympathy for the disabled men, and admiration for the extraordinary work they were capable of executing under the aid and auspices of the Institute.

HARDSHIPS OF CULTIVATORS AT KAIRA.

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR REMISSION.

At a meeting of the agriculturists of Kaira the following resolution were passed:—

1. The agriculturists of this District have been greatly disappointed on hearing that the Collector of Kaira has held out no hopes to the deputation of agriculturists of the District that waited on him for remission of land revenue. This meeting therefore further requests the collector as well as the Government of Bombay that the agricultural population of this District which has been rendered helpless and destitute on account of the failure of crops due to excessive rains, agricultural diseases and the abnormal rise of prices, be relieved from the payment of this year's land revenue by remitting the same. 2. The agriculturists of this District apprehend that the anna valuation of crops, which is being now estimated by the revenue officers, will be onesided and therefore humbly request the Collector of Kaira District, to find out the true valuation of crops by appointing a committee composed of Government officers not connected with the Revenue Department and the representatives of the people to help him in the matter. 3. Great distress prevails among the people owing to Government having passed the Alkari Act of 1916 which in effect deprives the poor people of their natural food and their cattle fodder by taking away the Mahura flowers. This meeting therefore humbly requests the Government to suspend the operations of the Mahura Section of the Alkari Act during this year and thus to leave the people free to use the Mahura flowers.

At a public meeting held at Yeotmal on the 26th under the joint auspices of the [illegible] as well as extracts from the presidential address.

[D]EMAND FOR RELEASE OF MOSLEM PATRIOTS.

[IN]TENSE FEELING AMONG MUSSULMANS.

"HONOUR OF ISLAM CHALLENGED."

MOSLEMS TO STAND AS ONE MAN,

"RELEASE THEM OR INTERN ALL !"

(From Our Special Representative.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The tenth annual session of the Moslem League opened to-day. Owing to the non-release of Mr. Mohamed Ali, the Presidential chair remained vacant to the great chagrin and indignation of the whole community. Notwithstanding the peculiar circumstances attending the session, great expectations were entertained and the attendance far exceeded previous records. Besides prominent leaders of the League, Mrs. Besant, Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Motilal Nehru, Mr. Chintamani, Mr. Bomanji, Mr. Horniman, Mr. Jamnadas, Mr. Wadia, Mr. Srinivasa Sastry, Justice [illegible] Chaudhury and Rafique, Pandit Gokarnanath Misra, Mrs. Naidu and several others were present. A large number of members and visitors also attended and the assembly evinced a lively interest and enthusiasm in the proceedings. The Raja Sahib of Mahmudabad as permanent President helped to conduct the proceedings. The audience was deeply moved by the presence of Mr. Mohamed Ali's mother, who was received with a tremendous outburst of cheering and cries of "Allah-o-Akbar" lasting for many minutes. It was remarked that as each recognised leader, Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi and European, arrived he was given a hearty reception. The proceedings commenced with Quranic recitations and welcome songs after which Mr. Abdul Latif Ahmed as Chairman of the Reception Committee delivered his welcome address, which was almost wholly devoted to the consideration of internments and the Congress-League scheme. Mr. Latif's address was refreshing in view of the reactionary attempts being made all over the country to set up Hindus and Mahomedans against the Indian demand. After subjecting the internments to searching criticism he solemnly declared, "The interned Moslem leaders will survive the injustice that has been done them, but I doubt very much if the prestige of the British administration will survive the shock it has received by these ill-conceived and narrow-minded acts of a set of officials who ought to have known better and whom experience, if nothing else, should have taught inestimable lessons of prudence, caution and statesmanship." He hoped, "Our rulers will yet learn and remember that it is never too late to mend and that by an early cancellation of these orders of internment will make amends for the injustice and wrong done to the Mussalman community."

Referring to the inspired opposition to Indian National demands, he severely castigated those selfish people who set about formulating schemes to be put forward before the Viceroy and the Secretary of State to serve as passports for cherished interviews with these representatives of our sovereign.

Turning to what Moslem attitude should be, he urged a policy of active co-operation and emphatically declared that no other course was expedient or morally justifiable. His plea to his co-religionists was really not to place extravagant faith in Government promises, but whole-heartedly to coalesce with other communities for obtaining Self-Government for India.

The Raja Sahib of Mahmudabad speaking in Urdu regretted the painful circumstances rendering for the first time the Presidential chair remain vacant. He spoke feelingly about the unjust and unjustifiable conduct of the Government and vehemently exposed the absurdity of Government placing reliance on a common C. I. D. agent as against a man of exalted position who was a member of the Imperial Council and belonged to a great noble family.

He spoke also of the Indian demands and aspirations and appealed to the Mussalmans to stand by their fellow subjects in obtaining responsible Government for India.

A message from Abadi Bano Begum Sahiba was read in which after referring in eloquent language to the sufferings, sorrows and tribulations of her sons, she appealed to them to strive incessantly for the attainment of Home Rule.

SECOND DAY.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

The second sitting of the Moslem League was taken up in the discussion of resolutions. The attendance was again encouraging. The Presidential chair remained vacant, the Raja Sahib of Mahmudabad officiating. Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Gandhi, the Hon. Mr. Chakerbutty, besides a host of Moslem leaders from Bengal, Bombay, the United Provinces and other parts of the country were present.

The first resolution taken up related to the internment of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali. The resolution was comprehensively worded and put the Mahomedan case beyond doubt. The League placed on record its unswerving conviction that the views expressed by Mr. Mohamed Ali, in his draft undertaking faithfully reflect the attitude of Mussalmans of India, his offence, if it is an offence, being that in speaking out unvarnished truth he has rendered a distinct public service alike to Government and his own people. While affirming community of views with Mr. Mohamed Ali, the League repudiated the view that passive sympathy of the Mussalmans in general with co-religionists was incompatible with loyalty to the King-Emperor. The last but not least resolution desired to convey the League's profound disbelief in the charges and allegations officially made against Mr. Mohamed Ali and in response to the Mussalman demand the League has resolved to initiate a campaign of constitutional agitation both in India and Great Britain to secure the release of the two brothers.

"HONOUR OF ISLAM CHALLENGED."

Inspiring speeches were made by the speakers, including Mr. Gandhi and Mrs. Naidu. Mr. Gandhi in an Urdu speech urged the futility of paper resolutions and appealed to them for solid work. Everyone, whether Mussalman or Hindu, he said, should tell Government that if they did not release them they ought themselves to be interned with them. He assured them, amidst loud cheers, that Hindus were to a man with them in the agitation for the release of the Moslem interned.

Mrs. Naidu made a profoundly stirring speech. She said Mohamed Ali was not merely a friend, comrade and leader, but the embodiment of the new spirit, the vision incarnate of young India. The honour of Islam had been challenged by the internments and it was the duty of Mussalmans to vindicate Islam. Islam was loyal to its own traditions, not therefore, disloyal to any other. She asked if it were not true to itself how it could be true to a foreign Power.

The resolution was carried amid scenes of great enthusiam, the whole assembly standing.

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN OF REMONSTRANCE.

The next resolution urged Government to set free Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Hasrat Mohani and other Muslim internees. There could be absolutely no mistake that the policy of Government has driven the Mussalmans to depths of despair. The speeches, the unbounded enthusiasm and the vehement feelings of the assembled showed unmistakably that prudence, if not prestige, ought to compel Government to show statesmanship and allay Moslem discontent by releasing the interned Mussalmans. One speaker suggested to the great satisfaction of all concerned and amid their approval—that failing the release of the internees by a particular date their co-religionists in the Legislative Councils should resign as a practical form of protest. The Hon. Mr. Fazul Haq (Bengal Council) announced amid prolonged cheers his readiness to respond to the call. The Hon. Mr. Abul Kasem followed suit. Syed Wazir Hasan, expressing approval of the suggestion and his own readiness to act upon it, said that other Mahomedans should not stand for election. Mr. Fazul Haq endorsed it and there was a fresh outburst of cheering. The Hon. Reza Ali and Mr. C. R. Das also spoke.

Mr. Das criticised very strongly the policy of internments and demanded from Government to know the reason therefor. If Government were not disposed to take the public into confidence, at least a committee of leading trusted public men should be told the reasons. With engaging frankness he asked whether these internments were intended to check the demand for Home Rule and curb the legitimate aspirations of Indians. He suggested—and it was echoed and re-echoed from all sides—that until the internees were set free they should go on holding meetings all over the country *in support of every one of the internments and* let Government understand that if they interned one they had to intern another and so on until the whole country was reduced to one vast internment camp.

At this stage the League adjourned for lunch.

COMPLETE CO-OPERATION WITH CONGRESS.

If the internments question claimed much attention from the Moslem League Session, the Self-Government resolution claimed no less. While there was more feeling and vehemence displayed in regard to the first, the second was the occasion of liveliest enthusiasm. Mahomedans like Hindus were thoroughly earnest and it appeared they had fully realised that without Home Rule life was not worth living for. The inspiring exhortation of Mr. Mohamed Ali's mother, who notwithstanding her old age and failing health had travelled a long distance in order to be present at the league session, produced a considerable reaction in favour of Home Rule. While restrained in its attitude the league was fully determined that progress shall be achieved in complete co-operation with the Congress. Its resolution on self-Government may safely be said to follow the lines of the Congress resolution. It was not a mere accident that as in the Congress there were in the League members who would not be satisfied with nothing short of full responsible government. Good sense prevailed and practical considerations were respected. In pledging afresh its unqualified support of the Joint Scheme the resolution emphasised the significance and importance of the provisions relating to the proportion of Hindus and Mussalmans as absolutely essential for the protection of Muslim interests and constituting the basic principle of the joint scheme, the league strongly urges upon Government the immediate introduction of a Bill embodying the joint scheme of reforms as a first step toward the realisation of responsible Government in India. The Hon. Messrs. Jinnah, Mr. Fazlul Haq, Syed Riza Ali, Yakub Hasan, Barkat Ali, Khan Bahadur Sarfraz Husein Khan, Hakim Ajmal Khan and others made stirring speeches wholeheartedly supporting the Joint Scheme and appealing for closer Hindu-Moslem entente.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling after lunch the Moslem League Session presented an animated appearance. The pandal was packed to overflowing and a large number of Hindus were again conspicuous by their presence. Hon. Mr. Abul Kasem and Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal also spoke on the Self-Government resolution with further demands that a timelimit be fixed in the statute itself, within which complete responsible Government should be established provided the principle of adequate and effective Muslim representation is made a *sine qua non* in any scheme of reform. Great enthusiasm was evinced by the audience and Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal was the recipient of a tremendous ovation as was Mr. Das earlier during the day.

Several other resolutions including one regarding the Arrah riots were passed. In connection with the Arrah riots mention should be made of the existence of a certain misapprehension among the Mussalmans about the attitude of Hindu leaders. The Congress could not discuss the matter though its attention was drawn to the fact. The question was still sub judice.

The League closed late in the evening after passing some formal resolutions.

HUGE OVERFLOW MEETING.

On Monday evening an overflow open-air demonstration was held at Bedon Square when more than 20,000 people young and old were present. Mrs. Besant, Mr. Wadia, Mr. Arundale, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, Mr. Chakerbutty, Pandit Malaviya and several other leaders had assembled to greet the young men of Calcutta anxious to pay their reverent homage. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. Besant, Mr. Pal, Mr. Chakerbutty and others on "The Ideals of Young Men."

The league adjourned for to-day when some formal resolutions will be considered.

SUGGESTED ULTIMATUM TO GOVERNMENT.

A SHORTER REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

The second day's sitting of the Moslem League commenced to-day at noon. The Hon. Fazlul Huq moved the resolution regarding the internment of Mr. Mohamed Ali. In this resolution the League desired to convey to Government its profound disbelief in the charges and allegations which had been officially made against Mr. Mohamed Ali, and the League resolved in response to the universal desire of the Mussalmans of India to initiate a campaign of constitutional agitation both in this country and in Great Britain with a view to secure the release of the two brothers.

Mr. Huq said Mr. Mohamed Ali was a leader of the whole Islamic India and by interning him Government had insulted Islamic India and it was impossible for them to put up with that insult. For the last four years they had been passing resolutions without effect. He asked them to resolve that they would not be comforted till they got back Mr. Mohamed Ali. He appealed to his hearers to raise such a voice which would reach the pedestal of the Throne in England, and go on working till they saw the fruition of their work.

Mr. Zahur Ahmed of Lucknow, in seconding, said no comment on his part was necessary to prove the absurdity of the alleged charge against Mr. Mohamed Ali, namely that he sympathised with the King's enemies. Every Mussalman must feel for his co-religionist and servants of the holy places.

Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlen and Mr. Mahomed Shafi of Behar supported the resolution.

At the request of the Raja of Mahmudabad Mr. Gandhi and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu spoke on the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

OTHER MOSLEM INTERNEES.

The next resolution urged upon Government to set free Moulana Mahmoodul Hasan, Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Moulana Hasrat Hohani and other Muslim internees. Speaking on this resolution, Moulvi Akram Khan of Bengal asked them to give an ultimatum to Government that if within two months from to-day, the detenus were not released the Mussalmans of India would not accept any honours and honorary appointment, and would resign their seats on the Council.

After this was announced, the Hon. Mr. Fazhal Huq came forward and announced that if need be he was prepared to resign his seat on the Bengal Council and that no Mahomedan should stand for the vacant seat.

The Hon. Mr. Abul Kasim assured the League that he too would resign his seat and hoped that there was no mean and un-Mussalmanlike Moslem among them who would not resign.

At this stage the League adjourned for lunch.

After adjournment, Hon Wazir Hussain and Hon. Raja Ali, both of the United Provinces Council, said that they were prepared to resign their seats but they apprehended that other Mussalmans would secure the vacant posts. At the request of Raja of Mahmudabad Mr. C. R. Das adressed on the general question of internment and urged the hearers to hold indignation meetings all over India and let the Government know that the whole of India felt for the detenues, and that they had to intern the whole population. Mr. Ahmed Khan Shermani, Hon. Azizur Rahman and others addressed after which the resolution was carried.

NOT A CAUSE FOR TEARS.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in supporting the first resolution referred to the empty presidential chair and said that if they were paying homage to the empty chair they were paying homage not to Mr. Mohamed Ali in flesh but to Mohamed Ali who was the embodiment of the new spirit of Indian Nationalism. She then referred to internment of Mr. Mohamed Ali and said that the honour of Islam had been challenged by that internment, and on them lay the honour of Islam. They should not be contented by sitting quiet and shedding tears, they must be consolidated in their faith. Political destiny might fail, territorial possessions might decay, but Islam could not die. [illegible] They wanted Moslem India to be true to Islam; if that was a crime, then no son of Islam was free from the rope. The manhood of Islam and the valour of Islam was wanted. God would grant the prayer of those who deserved, but not of all. But God had given power to men to secure that favour. In conclusion she urged that they should be united and sink all their personal differences.

GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Jinnah moved the following resolution:—That the All-India Moslem League records its deep sense of great satisfaction at the announcement made by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons on 20th August 1917, that the policy of his Majesty's government is that of increasing the association of Indian in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of British Empire, (b) that in redemption of the pledge made in the announcement, that substantial steps in this direction should be taken as soon as possible, the League strongly urges upon the Government immediate introduction of a bill embodying reforms contained in the Congress-League scheme of December 1916 as the first step towards the realisation of responsible government and for a time limit in the statute itself within which complete responsible government should be established in India, provided always that the principle of adequate and effective representation of the Moslem community is made a *sine qua non*, in any scheme of reform.

Mr. Jinnah asked, was India to be governed for the good of the people? No one could say that it was for the good of any body else. Then who was to govern India? Certainly, no class, no community, but the people of the country. He refused to recognise that the English people should have a monopoly of power. It had been said by some Mahomedans that as they were in a minority, Government would be in the hands of the Hindus.

Addressing the Mahomedans, Mr. Jinnah said:—"I don't think that in the first instance, in this country there will be a Hindu Government, or Mussalman Government. I don't think that the Government will be conducted by the ballot box. If seventy millions of Mussalmans would not like a measure, I don't think the Hindus would enforce that measure by ballot box. Then there is nothing to fear. He said they wanted financial control and control over executive, abolition of sinister [illegible] and the repeal of all coercive measures."

DELEGATES ENTERTAINED.

BRILLIANT FUNCTION AT CALCUTTA CLUB.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji and Mr. Syed Hasan Imam gave a breakfast to all the prominent Congress and Moslem League delegates at the Calcutta Club on Sunday to meet Mr. C. R. Das, the well-known Calcutta Barrister. About 70 guests attended, among whom were Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the Raja Saheb of Mahamudabad, Sir Ashutosh Mr. Chaudhuri, Mr. Justice Rafiq, Sir Rash Behari Ghose, Mr. Tilak, Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Sastri, Mr. Nehru, Dr. Sapru, Mr. V. P. Madhav Rao, Mr. Ramaswami Iyer, Mr. Wazir Hussain, Mr. Nabiulla, Mr. P. C. Mitter, Mr. S. R. Dass, Lala Harkisan Lal, Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Mr. Chintamani, Sir R. N. Mookerjee, Dr. Ansari, Nawab Sarfaroz Jung and others. It was a brilliant social function.

MUSLIM EDUCATION.

CLOSE OF CALCUTTA CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

At the final sitting of the All India Mahomedan Educational Conference resolutions were passed demanding the adequate representation of Mahomedans on the convocation, the council and the teaching staff, of the proposed Dacca University, public support for Islamic medicine, and Government aid on behalf of the Unani system, as well as the Calcutta Yathemkhand. Other resolutions urged on the Government the need of consulting Urdu scholars of repute in the matter of recognising readers and other school books written in Urdu, of the continuance of Urdu schools in Bombay, and of recognising Urdu as a second language in the Bombay University.

The President in the course of his concluding remarks said, the Musalmans of Bengal had taken upon themselves a heavy responsibility in having resolved upon establishing a national technical institution as well as a first grade art college. The speaker wished them every success. He was glad that about Rs. 7,000 had been raised for the college at the previous sitting. But that amount was nothing when compared to what was possible. In Southern India, where Musalmans are very poor and form but one-sixteenth the total population Rs. 55,000 had been raised for a similar purpose at a single sitting in a small town like Vaniyambadi, and the speaker hoped that the Bengal Musalmans with their numerical preponderance and superior material resources would not allow their Islamic zeal and public spirit and their reputation for self-sacrifice to Islam, to suffer by comparison. Mr. Hydari was grateful that the conference had accepted the principle involved in a voluntary educational cess, such as he had advocated, and that the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Haq was introducing in the Bengal Legislative Council a bill on this subject. It was equally satisfactory that the authorities of the conference were alive to the need of continuous educational work on the lines he had indicated in his opening speech, and that a monthly report would be issued from February next. Success depended on work, active work and strenuous work, and Mr. Hydari felt sure that the conference under its new secretary Moulvi Habiba Rahman, realised its duties and would endeavour to inaugurate a new era of sustained progress in the coming year.

ARTILLERY FIRING NEAR HARGICOURT.

ENEMY AERODROMES BOMBED.

ELEVEN AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 31.

To-night's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig reports hostile artillery firing in the neighbourhood of Hargicourt, south and west of Lens and east and north-east of Ypres.

Our aeroplanes yesterday dropped over a hundred bombs on three aerodromes, north of Lille. Seven hostile machines were brought down and anti-aircraft guns shot down four others. Three of ours are missing.

ENEMY ATTACK AGAINST WELSH RIDGE.

FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m. Dec. 31.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué to-night says:—The enemy made powerful local attacks at dawn on a two-mile front against the Welsh Ridge on a spur, south of Cambrai. We repulsed the enemy in the centre, but the enemy effected a lodgment in the small salients on the right northward of Lavacquerie and on the left southward of Marcoing. Counter-attacks ejected the enemy from a portion of these positions yielding a number of prisoners. Fighting continues. We repulsed raiders in the neighbourhood of Gonnelieu.

THREE MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

Our airmen yesterday dropped many bombs on the Ingelmunster aerodrome, Staden and other billets. We brought down three machines and drove down two. None of ours is missing.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON THE MEUSE.

ALSO IN UPPER ALSACE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 2 p.m., Dec. 31.

Last night's French communiqué reported active reciprocal artillery firing on the right bank of the Meuse in the sectors of Louvemont and Bezonvaux and also in Upper Alsace.

ATTACK REPULSED NEAR YPRES-STADEN RAILWAY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 31.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—We repulsed a local attack in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Staden railway and drove off raiders north of Passchendaele.

FRENCH SUCCESS.

THREE ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., Dec. 31.

This afternoon's French communiqué says that three German aeroplanes have been brought down.

SYRIAN RAILWAY ATTACKED BY ARABS.

DJEMAL PASHA'S SAD EXPERIENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
CAIRO, Dec. 28.
Recd. 8 p.m. Dec. 31.

Arabs attacked the Syrian railway from Diraa to Attman between 8th, and 12th. November. The train and the bridge were destroyed, and the traffic was interrupted for six days. On November 11th the train in which Djemal Pasha was travelling to Jerusalem was mined and destroyed. Djemal Pasha escaped by discarding his army badges and decorations, but his aide-de-camp and staff were killed. Turkish casualties were one hundred and twenty, while Arabs lost seven killed and four wounded.

NEW POSITION FORTIFIED.

Between 14th and 18th November, Arabs held up the Hadjaz line between Amman and Maan. They blew up a train killing sixty, destroyed the stone bridge near Elhasa station and took the guard prisoners. On 12th, In November the Turkish lancers from Maan attacked the Arabs in their tents fifteen miles south-west, but were driven off with loss. Arabs took posts which have been fortified in the hope of confining them to the Akaba Area.

PROGRESS IN PALESTINE.

ADVANCE ALONG NABULUSEN ROAD.

SEVERAL STATIONS OCCUPIED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 8 p.m., Dec. 31.

A Palestine communiqué says we further advanced over three miles along the Nabulusen road occupying Beeroth, also Hizmes, Jeba, and Burkha eastward of the road and the Ramallah ridge and Khettiereh westward of the road. Our mounted troops in the centre reached Khurbetha, Ibn, Harith and Deirelkuddis.

INDIAN REGIMENTS IN E. AFRICA.

TRIBUTE TO THEIR INDOMITABLE SPIRIT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 8 p.m., Dec. 31.

Reuter's correspondent with the British forces in East Africa, describing conditions at Daressalaam, specially mentions the services of Indian regiments who, with their splendid record of three years' work in this dreadful climate, never shirked and never surrendered to the natural forces arrayed against them.

CONSCRIPTION IN AUSTRALIA.

THE REFERENDUM FIGURES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
MELBOURNE, Dec. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., Dec. 31.

The Referendum figures are not materially altered. It is officially estimated that 200,000 votes are still to be counted of which 123,000 are those of the members of the Australian forces and 77,000 those of ordinary and absentee voters. It is estimated that 81 per cent. of the electors voted.

LATEST FIGURES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
MELBOURNE, Dec. 30.
Recd. 8 p.m., Dec. 31.

The latest Referendum figures are 945,000 for and 1,121,000 against conscription inclusive of the votes of Australian forces hitherto announced, namely 81,000 for and 56,000 against.

BOYCOTT OF ANTI-CONSCRIPTIONISTS IN NEW ZEALAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
WELLINGTON Dec. 30.
Recd. 8 p.m., Dec. 31.

Some establishments are refusing to employ Australian shearers on the ground that while New Zealanders are fighting at the front their places should not be filled by anti-conscriptionists.

RELEASE OF MRS. WHEELDON

AT THE REQUEST OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 31.

It is officially announced that at the request of Mr. Lloyd George, Mrs. Alice Wheeldon who was sentenced in March to ten years' imprisonment for conspiracy against the life of the Premier, has been released.

FRATERNISING AUSTRIANS.

TREATED TO MACHINEGUN FIRE.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, Dec. 30.

The "C and M Gazette" special cable says:—

The Austrians attempted to fraternise with the Italians who opened machinegun fire on them. The "Idea Nazionale" says that enemy's line between the Brenta and Piave is held almost entirely by the Germans who apparently contemplated a big push for which however, the Italians are fully prepared.

Reuter's correspondent at Dar-es-Salaam reports that the British patrols have penetrated 40 miles into the Portuguese territory and enemy force has broken up into small parties. Presumably the enemy's success against the Portuguese was obtained before his forces broke up.

Dublin correspondent of the "Times" says that a number of young men from the Midlands and West of Ireland have asked for passports in order to join Irish regiments in the American Army but were refused them by the authorities.

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on 09 April, 2017

WORK FOR UNITED INDIA.

DEFENCE ACT INTERNMENTS.

PATHETIC TALE OF SUFFERINGS.

EDUCATION OF VILLAGERS.

PERPETUATION OF 'CONGRESS DAY.'

MRS. BESANT'S CONCLUDING ADDRESS.

(From our Special Representative.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

To-day's sitting of the Congress was devoted almost exclusively to the Self-Government resolution. The audience had been roused to the highest pitch of expectation by previous reports and the magnitude of its enthusiasm can be judged from the fact that delegates poured into the pandal fully three hours before the sittings commenced. There was a full house and besides prominent leaders many distinguished persons were present. Besides those whose names were previously reported mention should be made of Sir Rash Behari Ghose, Sir Krishna Gupta, the Maharaja of Natore and several leading zamindars of Bengal who were present. There was a brilliant array of speakers, Messrs. Surendranath Banerjea, Jinnah, Bepin Chandra Pal, Tilak, C. R. Das, Ramaswami Iyer, Jayakar, Wadia, Bomanji, Dr. Ansari, Mrs. Naidu and Pandit Malaviya. The Hon. the Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad and Mr. Hasan Imam should have spoken, but were unavoidably prevented from being present. The enthusiasm of the assembly manifested itself in the heartfelt ovation that was accorded to the speakers and the wrapt attention with which they listened to them. The proceedings commenced with a resolution of urgent importance moved by the President, urging the Government of India's intervention in the unfortunate case of Arjunlal Sethi, the hunger striker, now transferred from Jeypur State to Vellore jail and save him from death due to starvation. The President explained the circumstances leading to the placing of the resolution before the Congress. Arjunlal Sethi a political prisoner in Jeypore jail owing to hunger strike had been transferred to the Vellore jail where he had not been allowed facilities for performing his daily worship. The consequence was he refused to take food and was without food for 35 days and now in imminent danger of death from starvation.

FAILURE OF BUREAUCRACY.

Surendra Babu led the debate on the Self-Government resolution and made one of his most eloquent, stirring speeches in support of the demand now put forward. He emphasised the stupendous transformation of circumstances since the formulation of the Congress League demands. He thought they were within a measurable distance of the fulfilment, partial fulfilment at any rate, of the cherished dream of the Congress. He dealt in a very effective manner with Anglo-Indian opposition and Sydenhamite reaction. After demolishing the pretensions of these and various other busybodies to resist the united national demand, he said that we were the people most vitally concerned then the Government of India or the British Democracy and aptly quoting the Premier to the effect that the wishes of the people should be the supreme consideration and that no longitudinal or latitudinal considerations should fetter such a consummation being attained, said that the Indian people alone had the right to determine what form of Government they were going to have. He condemned very severely the backhanded game of the Anglo-Indian reactionary and the so-called moderate Indians led by a dozen Nonentities in Bengal and the South Indian Liberal Federation which had said in its address to Mr. Montagu they were ready to shed their blood to the last drop against Home Rule. He declared amidst great laughter that the Liberal Federationists should enlist in the German army. He emphasised the urgency of sending a deputation to England when Mr. Montagu returns, to watch and help formulating institutions which will give freedom to India. He spoke of the egregious failure of the bureaucracy and appealed that the blunders of Irish history may not be repeated in India. He emphasised the need for unity.

MR. JINNAH CONDEMNS CURTIS SCHEME.

Mr. Jinnah seconding, supported the joint scheme and until convinced to the contrary regarded it as the best. He condemned the illogical, absurd Curtis scheme and evoked unmistakable enthusiasm declaring that Hindus and Mahomedans stand by the Congress scheme. He suggested with great force holding a special session of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League after Mr. Montagu's proposals were formulated, to be jointly and carefully considered, when they would finally make up their minds after which there was to be no going back.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal thought the psychological moment had arrived. He voiced the feelings of a large section of the Bengali community who were anxious to go further than the resolution and demand the immediate establishment of complete provincial autonomy.

Mr. Tilak made a long speech and urged a spirit of compromise. He compared with telling effect the present case to nervous disease and said that reform should begin with Simla.

Mr. C. P. Ramasami Iyer declared that if the war had to be won it was absolutely necessary to grant India Self-Government.

At this stage the Congress adjourned for lunch. A number of amendments had been submitted to the President for permission to be moved. Some were opposed to the resolution and wished to demand entire Self-Government at once. After an appeal from the President they were withdrawn and after reassembling the resolution was proceeded with.

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

(Delayed in transmission.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29—9 p.m.

Mrs. Besant in her concluding speech said that she did not know what to say for the over-generous words which had fallen from the lips of the Hon. Mr. B. Chakravarti. She could not thank them sufficiently for their kind thought of her, but she begged of them not to put their thoughts too high for then they would expect what none could give them. She was only a servant of that mighty mother "Shakti" embodied in the mental body of India. She was only a poor instrument and they should not praise her more than they should praise a chisel in the hands of the sculptor. She was only a chisel and they should praise the artist and not the tool. They should look for their leadership not to any mortal leader, but to God and Mother India. They alone were worthy of their reverence. They alone were worthy of this trust. She had a few words to say to those persons who had assembled there. It was they who had made a success of the Congress. It was they who had made her work so easy. She had been thus nominal President sitting there. She had especially to thank those who desired to move amendments, but who submitted to the wishes of the majority showing that they were inspired by the true spirit of democracy in not changing this opinion, but yielded to the opinion of the majority because in the voice of the people, democracy was fully expressed. She then thanked the volunteers and said that in that connection she wanted to make a suggestion. If the volunteers wanted to come from other provinces next year, let them come earlier so that they could drill with the volunteers of the province where the Congress met and no confusion might arise. She should like to endorse Mr. Jinnah's admirable proposal that when the Bill would be presented in Parliament there should be a special meeting of the Congress and the Moslem League so that they might jointly make up their mind as to the attitude they should take on the proposed legislation. She thought that the All-India Congress Committee would take that matter into consideration.

UNTRIED INTERNEES.

They had allowed her that morning to put an urgent resolution before them for a Jain pundit who had been fasting for some 35 days. But there were others who were also suffering. There was Raja Gopal Singh who represented one of the oldest families of Rajputana. He had been interned for breaking the internment rule. His state had been taken over. His sons were in difficulty because his state was in the hands of Government. He was interned, untried and undefended. (Shame, shame.) A Rajput prince of one of the oldest families of India had been sent to the common jail because he did not obey literally the internment rule made and imposed upon him by an executive order, but those were not the worst cases. What about the nameless ones, a thousand of them, who had been suffering in Bengal? (Hear, hear.) She had taken some pains to find out the people who could tell her some of their conditions. She found that some of them were being subjected to severe punishment. Some of them were undergoing solitary imprisonment, the worst kind of punishment that could be inflicted on a man at all, without trial, without evidence and without conviction. Then again in the Alipur Jail they had cases of hunger strike. They could only have liquid food which could be forced down their throats. She knew something of the hunger strike in England and in Ireland. In those places they had killed more than one person by forcible feeding. She had seen people who had suffered from forcible feeding. She could tell them this that that was more worthy of the inquisition than worthy of a civilised Government. With regard to the cases of these poor sufferers they thought that they had been forsaken by them. Could not they send their love, their sympathy, their thoughts to those poor sufferers? They should make up their minds that they would work and work and work for those sufferers until they were released. Young men, brilliant men had been shut out for ever. They must not remain in misery. If she had one argument for Home Rule she would point out the cases of those sufferers who had been interned without any legal trial, without any chance of defence. Unless justice was done, unless those young men were set free she proposed to flood the English press with what was being done in India in their name. (Hear, hear.) Their success was certain if they worked. Might she mention the name of an old man who set such a noble example—Sir Subramaniya Iyer? He was 75 years old. He was courageous like a brave boy. How he suffered, how he faced dangers! Those who were young should follow the example of that old man for India's sake. What must they do to win their freedom? Clearly they must raise up their submerged classes to their own levels. Clearly they must educate the whole of the people of that country.

PERPETUATION OF "CONGRESS DAY."

This year the "Congress Day" had been observed and in big towns and most of the villages, the presidential address was read. They should keep the "Congress Day" for the future in the villages. They were not going to savages. Those villagers had their own culture and they knew what "Swaraj" meant. They must love the villagers with them, they must love those villages behind them. There was plenty of work to do and every man must contribute his share to that work. None could resist the demand of a united prayer. They themselves were the judges of what India should have and not the other nations. There was no difference between the Mussalmans, the Parsis, the Jews and all the shades of Hinduism. They were all brothers. They were all common worshippers in the temple of the Mother. Let them know that sacred place, sacred because it was the temple of liberty, carrying India in their hearts, India on their lips and India in their brains.

She then declared the Congress closed.

"CONGRESS DAY" AT AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 29.

The citizens of Thala Vadna and several other parts of Ahmedabad district and of Bedwa, Pansora, Gora, Aradi and other villages of Kaira district held public meetings on the 24th and passed resolutions welcoming the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu and his Excellency the Viceroy and urging that the Congress-League scheme should be given effect to by the Government of India.

IN AHMEDABAD AND SURAT.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 31.

Public meetings of the citizens of Ranisaar in Ahmedabad District and of the citizens of neighbouring stations and places including those in Surat unanimously passed resolutions welcoming the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu and his Excellency the Viceroy to the capital of Bombay Presidency and hoping that the scheme adopted by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League will be given effect to by the Government of India. Many of the meetings have dispatched telegrams to Mr. Montagu conveying the resolutions passed while the resolutions of meeting at places where there are no facilities for telegraphic communications have been conveyed to Mr. Montagu by the Secretary, Gujrat Sabha on behalf of and at the request of the citizens of such places.

AT AMRAOTI.

Public meetings were held at Amraoti at Chandurbazar, Warud, Jarud, Chandas, Wathoda, Shirasgao Cano, Patan and many other towns and villages in the Amroati District where the message of Mrs. Besant was read out and resolutions demanding the Congress-League reforms and a general amnesty for all political prisoners were adopted.

ARJUNLAL SETHI'S RELEASE URGED.

JAINS SUPPORT CONGRESS LEAGUE SCHEME.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The All-India Jain Association met under the presidency of Jain Dharbhasan Brahmachair Sitaparasadjee and the Jain Political Conference under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Khaparde. Mr. Tilak proposed a resolution for the release of Arjunlal Sethi. The Congress-League reform scheme was adopted.

INDIA AND REFORMS.

WHAT THE COUNTRY THINKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 29.

The citizens of Hala, Vadna, Upardal, Aniali Ghanp, Vanalia, Degamda, Mota, Metal Ranear, of Ahmedabad district and of Bedwar, Pansora Gora, Aradi, Unimari, Tajpura, Meghva, Changa, Bhetorsan of Kaira district held public meetings on the 24th December and passed resolutions welcoming the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu and his Excellency the Viceroy and urging that the Congress-League scheme be given effect to by the Government of India.

(Continued from Column 6.)

timidity and will be the signal for fresh demands on the part of agitators.

"SENTIMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS."

Our main contentions, therefore, are that the welfare of India as a whole will be better served by the improvement of the present system of administration, the increased employment of Indians in it, so far as suitable men may be forthcoming, and the gradual extension of local self-government than by the sudden conversion of the present system into an administration by a narrow Indian oligarchy masquerading as a democracy. In these days of international competition no State can afford to have its administrative organisation influenced by sentimental considerations. It must be eminently practical and must entrust its government to the most capable hands. It seems a much more promising operation to try and remedy the weak points of the present system of Government and to leave it to develop naturally with the progress of the country rather than to embark on experiments involving sudden or violent changes.

"OUR DAY" IN BOMBAY.

OVER 7 LAKHS COLLECTED.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" SPECIALLY THANKED.

A meeting of the "Our Day" Fund Committee was held yesterday evening in the Secretariat, H. E. Lord Willingdon presiding, when Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, one of the Hon. Secretaries, presented report of the Committee, describing in detail the work of the Publicity, Entertainment and Collection sub-committees.

The report stated: "The Publicity Sub-Committee advertised "Our Day" mainly through the local press and by posters. We are indebted to the newspapers of Bombay for not only inserting our advertisements at half rates but also for the ready assistance they always gave the Sub-Committee. Particular mention must be made of the "Bombay Chronicle" for having advertised free of cost. A special poster was printed for the occasion and 10,000 copies were put up throughout the city of Bombay. Advertising to a small extent was also done through the cinemas.

The total amount raised by entertainments in Bombay amounted to Rs. 28,836, the cinemas contributing Rs. 12,393. The Collection Sub-Committee was divided. There was one Sub-Committee for approaching the Mill-Agents in Bombay who contributed Rs. 53,500, towards the "Our Day" Fund. A letter was addressed to the Chairmen of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce with a request to collect donations from members of the Chamber, which resulted in Rs. 68,350 being subscribed.

The total sum subscribed on cards, or forwarded with letters by parties to whom cards were sent, amounted to Rs. 1,03,199. The Flag Sub-Committee have realised about Rs. 8,000, but more is expected from mofussil centres.

HER MAJESTY'S GIFTS.

Her Majesty the Queen Empress graciously sent to India a number of gifts for "Our Day" of which six were allotted to Bombay by Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford. Their auction sale has brought in Rs. 5,050 to the Fund.

The following is the result of the "Our Day" celebrations in Bombay:—

Subscription received by the Honorary Treasurer, "Our Day", Executive Committee, Bombay Rs. 3,20,396; Exhibition and Grand Fancy Fair about Rs 2,40,000; Contribution from the Western India Turf Club Rs. 1,78,135. Total Rs. 7,47,531.

The Committee have still to receive between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 25,000 of subscriptions promised.

Major Hopper said they were thankful to the Chairman and Sub-committees for the work they had done, and also to the Hon. Secretaries and Treasurer. Lord and Lady Willingdon will be their work set an example to the whole of India in the interest they had taken in the welfare of the soldiers.

GOVERNOR'S THANKS.

His Excellency the Governor said:—I beg to express our most sincere thanks to one and all members of the Committee for helping us in this noble undertaking. I assure you that it has been a very great satisfaction to me to snatch a few moments from the consideration and discussion of great political problems and to come among you to-night to receive the Committee's Report. I have to thank you for all that you have done. I assure you that I appreciate the work of the Committee and the magnificent response with which the Bombahy Presidency has always come forward to help us in a deserving cause. In my very heart I appreciate your efforts. It is difficult for me to express our thanks to every individual, but I wish to say a word about the generous response which the Western India Turf Club has made. We are indebted to the Turf Club for their consistent support to every movement in connection with the War. Our sincere congratulations are also due to Lady Willingdon who had made great efforts to make the movement a great success. Our thanks are due to Col. Hepper and the Treasurer and the Hon. Secretaries. We feel grateful to the newspapers who have given us every facility and easy terms for the publication of advertisements. I also beg to express special thanks for the generous support which the "Bombay Chronicle" has given us. Our thanks are due also to Col. Petrie and to the authorities of various schools for coming to our aid. It is a tremendous credit to Bombay that she has been able to produce such magnificent results. So far as I can at present ascertain Kathiawar has subscribed Rs. 2,50,000, Karachi Rs. 50,000, Larkhana Rs. 33,000, Cutch Rs. 25,000 and in the two days that we were at Poona a sum of Rs. one lakh was forthcoming. It is a great satisfaction to me to feel that Bombay has always been ready to help us in every great cause. As the War continues the strain upon us will also continue, and we may have to go to the public for the exercise of further generosity. I warn you as the War continues we may have to come to you with another appeal. I feel confident that Bombay will rally round us and once more prove that she is *urbs prima in India* even in her determination to do everything for our soldiers. (Loud applause.)

At the instance of General St. John a hearty vote of thanks was passed to H. E. Lord Willingdon.

An entertainment was given to the Indian Staff on Christmas Holiday by the Manager, Mr. Robinson of the Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement Co., Ltd., at Lakheri and Mrs. Robinson. The Staff were enthusiastic and every one enjoyed himself heartily with the games. After a light tiffin and music the entertainment which lasted to 4 hours was terminated with thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Robinson. A cricket match was played between the clerical and mechanical staffs with the result the match was drawn.

ALL WELL WITH INDIA

"NO ACUTE GRIEVANCES TO BE REDRESSED."

"PRESENT FORM OF GOVERNMENT THE ONLY FORM."

"REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT PERNICIOUS TO INDIA."

FURTHER "CONTROL" OF PRESS URGED.

BOMBAY CHAMBER'S ARTICLES OF FAITH.

H. E. the Viceroy and the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India received a deputation yesterday morning from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce consisting of the following gentlemen: Messrs. M. N. Hogg, W. M. Ross, J. H. Fyfe, C. Y. Gillan, Mr. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, H. P. Hebblethwaite, Ralph Kidd, N. F. Paton, A. J. Raymond, Major Hepper, and Mr. R. E. Gregor-Pearse, Secretary. The address was read by Mr. Hogg. The Viceroy and Mr. Montagu subsequently gave interviews to the following: The Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg, the Hon. Mr. W. M. Ross, Mr. Wardlaw Milne, Mr. S. J. Gillan and Mr. N. F. Paton (Bombay Chamber of Commerce); Mr. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne and three others (European Association Division); Mr. Balkrisnna N. Kadam (Northern Division); Mr. D. P. Desai (Northern Division); the Pir of Ranipur (Sindh) and Sir G. M. Chitnavis, K.C.I.E. (Nagpore District Council).

THE ADDRESS.

In the course of the Chamber's address it was stated:—

We may say at the outset that we are strong supporters of the present system of Government. We do not deny that it requires improvement in many ways, but in its main features it is, we believe, the only system suited to the present conditions and needs of India. We have no desire to approach these matters from any other standpoint than that of the best interests of India as a whole, for we are convinced that what is best for India will also be best for the present and future interests of Indian commerce. In this sphere which more especially concerns us it is hardly possible to think of interests exclusively British. In India commerce presents a free and common field of activity which is open to us and to our Indian fellow-subjects in every respect on terms of absolute equality. Not only that, but it is an incontrovertible fact that British and Indian commerce, as it at present exists, is so indissolubly united and interdependent that it would be extremely hard to name any so-called British commercial enterprise in this country which did not represent the closest co-operation and association with Indians. We shall, therefore, attempt to show that revolutionary changes are contrary not only to our interests but to the interests of India as a whole.

EASTERN REQUIREMENTS.

There are no acute grievances of an immediate nature or complaints of bad government to be redressed. The demand for change is based on two main grounds, both of which arise directly out of the results of the efficiency of the present system. The first ground is that the general development of the country has so increased the functions and responsibilities of Government that a considerable measure of decentralisation is called for, and the second is that the educated classes desire a greater share in the Government of the country. We will deal with the latter first, and we desire to emphasise that any changes in this direction must come gradually with adequate safeguards and be such as are suited to the conditions of the country at the time; they must not impair the justice, efficiency or stability of the administration of the confidence which it inspires. There is a section of Indian politicians which apparently contemplates the immediate introduction into India of a system of representative Government on Western lines. We hold very strongly that it is this she has been able to produce such highly dangerous to attempt to judge Eastern political requirements by Western standards, but it is sufficient at this stage to point out that the country, at any rate in its present state of development, is entirely unfitted for any such experiment. Representative Government presupposes a broad elected basis. The present electoral system in India, so far as it exists, is narrow and indirect. No doubt some broadening of the electorates and development towards direct election is now practicable; but it is certain that for many years it must be impossible to establish in India any electoral system which will ensure that the elected members are truly representative of the people. It must be remembered that in British India out of a population of approximately 250 millions, only some 5 or 6 millions are estimated to be literate and only one to one and a half millions to be literate in English.

"NOT A HOMOGENEOUS NATION."

The country, therefore, is clearly very far from being ready for democratic institutions, and any attempt to establish representative Government at the present time would be futile and merely result in giving wide powers into the hands of a narrow oligarchy. Such a result would be peculiarly pernicious in India for two reasons: In the first place, the oligarchy would not have the responsibility of maintaining law and order and so proving themselves at least capable of ruling the country, for law and order would p[illegible] able be maintained for them by B[illegible] power. Secondly, the people of India have not even a word of their own by w[illegible] to express their common country, are a homogeneous nation, but are composed of a large variety of races and creeds, speaking different languages and often unable to communicate with each other save through the English tongue, and subdivided by the caste system into a still larger number of groups, between whom there are the strongest antipathies. A vigorous attempt is being made by the Home Rule party to pretend that these mutual differences and animosities have disappeared. But what it is at least doubtful whether even among the politicians themselves the so-called unity would stand any very searching test; it is a matter of common knowledge to anyone with experience of life in India that acute distrust between Hindu and Moslem, between Brahmin and non-Brahmin and between other sections of the population still exists.

We submit, therefore, that the claims that India is a united nation, and that the Indian politicians represent its people, are both equally fallacious, and the day is far distant when either can be even approximately true. The Government of India has to consider the interests of the illiterate Indians who form the large majority of the population, at least as carefully as the often antagonistic interests of the small literate fraction; perhaps more carefully, for the latter are able to voice their wishes and opinions, while the former are not. We believe that it is quite necessary to the interests of the vast bulk of the population as it is [illegible] the minority of our community and of the other minority communities that the main feature of the present system of administration should be maintained. We would point out that the only form of Government which could [illegible] entrusted with the control of the Army, and it is upon the Army that the authority of every Government must ultimately depend.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

We submit that any attempt to make the executive Government either dependent for their offices on the support of, or directly responsible for their actions to, the Legislative Councils, would under present conditions, imperil the whole fabric of Government. In our opinion all the members of the Executive Councils should continue to be appointed by the Crown, and the Legislative Councils should be presided over, as at present, by the Viceroy and the various Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, who should also retain their power to appoint Vice-Presidents.

In this connection the Address went on to urge that "all important sections of the British non-official community may be adequately represented and that the adequacy of their representation may be judged by the importance of the interests for which they stand and not by their numerical strength."

The remaining [illegible] from the concluding portion of the Address:—

ALOOFNESS OF GOVERNMENT.

We are further of opinion that the present location of the Government of India results in excessive aloofness and that a closer contact with public opinion would lessen or obviate many of their difficulties. In this connection we consider that the migrations of the Imperial and the various Provincial Government to hill stations should be cut down to a minimum, the introduction of electric fans and other modern amenities of life having made residence during the hot season in at any rate the three Presidency towns much less trying than it used to be. Particularly in the case of Bombay, we consider that the time has come when the Bombay Government should have their headquarters in this city for the greater part of the year; one move to three months to Poona is certainly all that is necessary, and it is at least open to question if even that ought not to be dispensed with as it would result in great saving of time, labour and money. Another aspect of this question is that political and social movements, beneficial as well as mischievous, usually originate in and radiate from the larger cities and it seems to us that a system is gravely defective which leaves the presidency towns without the guidance and restraint of Government for so great a part of the year.

GREATER "CONTROL" OF PRESS URGED.

We consider that greater control of the press is necessary in this country. Newspaper libels on Government in India are a much more serious matter than attacks, however violent, which English newspapers may make on any political party in England. A slander on Government in this country is nothing less than a blow at constituted authority and, moreover, such attacks are obviously far more deadly in an ignorant and backward community than in one where public opinion is sufficiently educated to assess newspaper warfare at its true value. Freedom of the press would be impossible in any country if it became abused beyond a certain point; the limit will be reached much sooner in India than in countries where civilisation is more advanced, and it is as bad for the people to be persistently misled as to its Government, as it is for the authority and prestige of Government to be perpetually lowered. Government has undoubtedly suffered in the past from allowing themselves to be misunderstood by the mass of the people and this is a point which deserves greater attention.

We would emphasise the danger of Government giving the impression that they are liable to be swayed by irresponsible clamour. It is for the statesman to distinguish between the real and artificial grievances of Indians, and while sympathetically seeking for remedies for the former, to set his face against a policy of governing by sops; for ill-advised concessions will only be construed as weakness and

(Continued in Column 3.)